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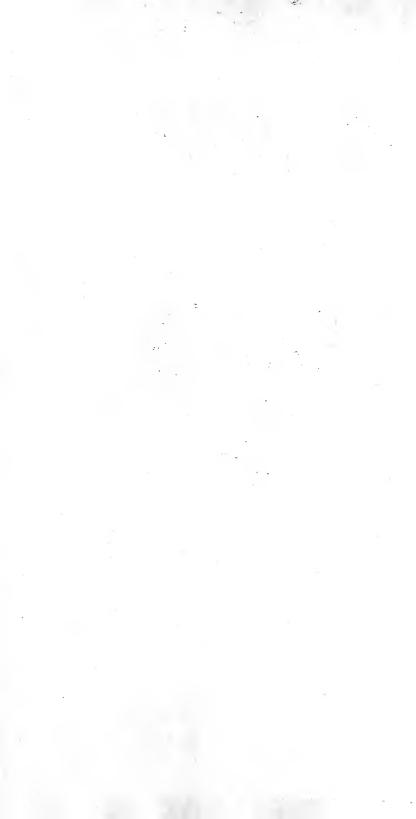
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J. S. Lieber neut of Jerise took

ANDRRA

Fall 1928 Spring 1929









COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Nursery Certificate No. 13 (Resident)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE NURSERY PREMISES

of Andorra Eurseries, Inc., Chestaut Hill, Phila, Pa, ding ____850____ acres of stock have been officially inspected and passed in accordance with the provisions of Act General Assembly, approved the 10th day of March, 1927. Permission is hereby granted this nursery to sell and ship nursery



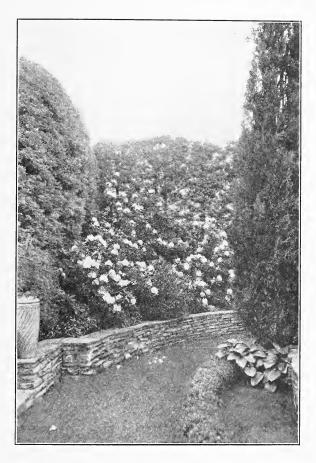
stock, which has been officially inspected, for the year ending September 30th, 19 29; provided that a tag on which an exact copy of this certificate is printed must be attached to each package, bundle, bale, box or carload lot so shipped.

This Certificate does not cover the requirements of any special quarantine or alation promulgated by this Commonwealth or by the United States Department

This Certificate is void after October 1, 19 29 but may be revoked for ca

Issued at the State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 4, 1928.

J.M. Trauble,



Boundary Planting Pool Garden

(See page 56)



ANDORRA NURSERIES, INC.

CHESTNUT HILL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Established 1886 Incorporated 1923 1000 Acres

Wm. Warner Harper, President W. Frazier Harrison, Vice Pres. and Treas. J. Howes Humphreys, Secretary

Directors

Wm. Warner Harper W. Frazier Harrison George D. Widener Jay Gates W. B. Read B. F. Mechling, Jr. Frederic L. Ballard

Sales Department

Wm. J. Lawson Jean H. Cojan Wm. L. Fanshawe Leroy R. Dukenfield

Service Department

Arthur F. Paul Paul R. H. Hunter Robert L. Winter

Bell Telephone Chestnut Hill 4200-4201-4202

Directions for Ordering

This Price List Conforms with the 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names

Give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed, but when without instructions, we will use our judgment in forwarding.

ALL ORDERS ARE ACCEPTED SUBJECT TO prior sale and conditions of stock, under the following terms and conditions:

PRICES in this catalog cancel all previous lists and quotations and are subject to change without notice. Prices include packing, except on special bulky pieces, for which cost of packing will be extra, and are f. o. b. our shipping station, or for local delivery on our regular routes.

STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED by customers at the Nurseries will be charged according to the value of the trees chosen, irrespective of catalog list price.

RATES.—Lots of 5 and 50 of a variety will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates respectively. Where no price per single plant is quoted lots of less than five plants of any one sort are sold at the 10 rate, plus 50%.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility, when for your convenience accounts will be opened due in 30 days from date of invoice.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS subject to interest at 6 per cent.

Forwarding and Shipping

SHIPPING SEASON opens about March 1st in the Spring and August 15th in the Fall.

WE WARRANT all goods to be true to name, full count, up to grade, and in good condition when shipped.

GUARANTEE.—We give no guarantee on the life of stock, as we have no control after it leaves our hands, and we will not replace stock without charge.

CLAIMS must be made within **five days** after receipt of goods. Stock delivered as per order and in good condition is not returnable.

GOODS IN TRANSIT.—All goods are at purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE WHILE IN TRANSIT MUST BE MADE AGAINST THE DELIVERY COMPANY. Have delivery agent note the damaged condition on the freight bill, and present your claim promptly to the transportation company.

ANDORRA NURSERIES, Inc.

CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

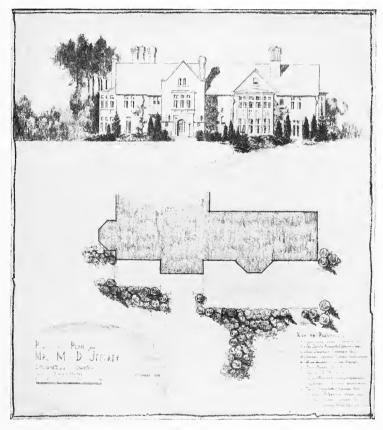
The Planting Plan

There is no doubt that the pleasure we derive from the contemplation or possession of living plants is increased a hundred-fold by skill in their arrangement in the places where they are finally to grow.

The greatest value that a plant can have is certainly not that of a museum specimen, but lies rather in its power to add comfort and attractiveness to the places where we live, work and play.

To all who have planting to do, from the simplest bit to the development of a large place, Andorra Nurseries strongly recommends the advice of a trained Landscape Architect.

From his experience in the use of plant material he can suggest those combinations and arrangements which will be fitting and wise to prevent costly and discouraging mistakes. Planning ahead is a guarantee of success.

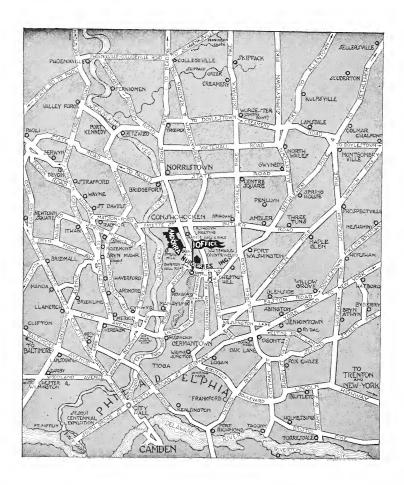


An Invitation to Andorra

Those interested in trees and plants out-of-doors are always cordially welcome at Andorra. Excellent highways through this beautiful rolling section of Pennsylvania, with its charm of Colonial manor house and country-place, offer inviting roads from every direction to visitors in motor cars.

BY MOTOR from Philadelphia, go out the Parkway; along the East River Drive, continuing up the Wissahickon and Lincoln Drives to McCallum Street, turn left and follow through to dead end, turning right on Mermaid Lane and follow good road, turning left on St. Martins Lane, follow through turning right over bridge at Highland Station, continuing three blocks to Germantown Avenue. Turn left to City Line and then left one square to the Nursery.

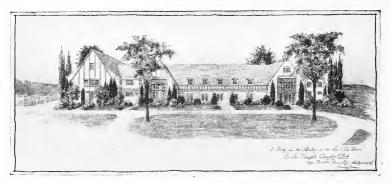
TRAIN CONNECTIONS over the Chestnut Hill branches of both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads make Andorra a two-hour run out of New York and a half hour from the heart of Philadelphia to Chestnut Hill Stations; from Chestnut Hill a ten-minute ride on the City Line car brings one to the Nurseries.



EVERGREEN TREES

All Prices are for Stock of Our Selection. Customer's Selection Will be Charged at Value of Stock Selected

	Will be Charged at Value of Stock Sel
ΑB	IES concolor.
	WHITE FIR. Tall, rapid growing; hardy rich silvery needles. For specimen or groups.
	7 to 8 ft
	Specimens. Large and handsome— 10 to 14 ftEach \$75 00 to 100 00
Α.	nordmanniana.
Α.	NORDMAN FIR. Tall; dark, glossy green foliage. Good specimen.
	3½ to 4 ftEach \$17 50 4 to 5 ft
	5 to 6 ft
	6 to 7 ft
	7 to 8 ft 50 00
	Specimens. Broad, spreading trees, from 10 to 16 ft. in height\$75 00 to 150 00
A.	veitchi.
	VEITCH FIR. A handsome fir of medium growth. The foliage bright green, silvery beneath. Cones of violet blue.
	8 to 10 ftEach \$40 00 to 75 00
CE	DRUS Atlantica. MOUNT ATLAS CEDAR. Airy pyramidal tree with dark green foliage. Splendid as a specimen.
	Specimens. 8 to 12 ft Each \$40 00 to 75 00
C.	atlantica glauca.
C.	BLUE MOUNT ATLAS CEDAR. Airy pyramidal tree with silvery-green needles. Use as specimen.
	Specimens. 8 to 9 ft. B. & P. Each \$50 00 Specimens. 9 to 10 ft. " 75 00
	Specimens. 9 to 10 ft 75 00 Specimens. 10 to 12 ft. " 125 00
	Specimens. 14 to 16 ft. " 150 00
	Specimens. 9 to 10 ft. "
CR	YPTOMERIA japonica, Drachioides.
	JAPANESE TEMPLE CEDAR. Oriental in effect. As specimen or in groups.
	Specimens. 12 to 14 ft. Each \$75 00 Specimens. 16 to 18 ft.
C.	japonica, lobbi. LOBB CRYPTOMERIA. Tall and slender. Splendid for Winter effect of dark bronze- tinged foliage. The beauty-loving Japanese use this stately evergreen especially for set- ting off their temples.
	Specimens 10 to 12 ft Fach \$100 00
	Specimens. 16 to 12 ft. 250 00 Specimens. 20 to 22 ft. 300 00



LU LU TEMPLE COUNTRY CLUB.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

ILEX.	(See	also	pages	32	and	73.)
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ILEX. (See also pages 32 and 73.)	
I. aquifolium. ENGLISH HOLLY. Bright and cheery in Winter landscapes in protected corners. 3½ to 4 ft. Each \$7 50 4 to 5 ft. 10 00 5 to 6 ft. 15 00 6 to 7 ft. 20 00	
I. opaca. AMERICAN HOLLY. Well known and hardier than the English Holly. Effective in border groups or as specimens. 3½ to 4 ft. Each \$7 50 4½ to 5 ft. 10 00 5 to 6 ft. 15 00 6 to 7 ft. 20 00 7 to 8 ft. 25 00	Per 10 \$60 00 80 00
JUNIPERUS chinensis. CHINESE JUNIPER. Precise columnar form; grayish-green foliage. For formal effects or mixed evergreen planting. Specimens. 8 to 10 ft Each \$35 00	
J. chinensis, albo-variegata. WHITELEAF CHINESE JUNIPER. Tall pointed pyramid with attractive colored needles. For formal use. 4 to 5 ft. Each \$15 00 5 to 6 ft. 20 00 6 to 7 ft. 25 00 7 to 8 ft. 30 00 8 to 9 ft. 35 00 Specimens. 10 to 12 ft. \$40 00 to 75 00	
J. chinensis sargenti.	

SARGENT JUNIPER. Spreading form similar to "Waukegan" but foliage rich gray

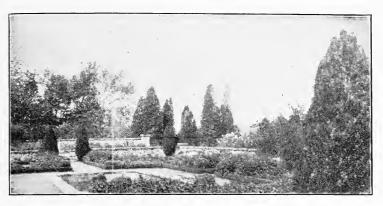
......Each \$5 00 45 00

green.

12 to 15 in.

JĮ	JNIPERUS chinensis, femina reevesi.		
	REEVES JUNIPER. Of free-growing form;		
	more valued in mixed planting than formal		
	use. Spreading upright branches.		
	4 to 5 ft		
	6 to 7 ft 25 00		
J.	chinensis pfitzeríana.		
	PFITZER JUNIPER. Its sweeping gray-		
	green branchlets give this broad, bushy type		
	value for mixed planting.	Per 10	
	1½ to 2 ft. spreadEach \$4 00	\$35 00	
	2 to 2½ ft. spread	$\frac{50}{85} \frac{00}{00}$	
	2½ to 3 ft. spread	$\frac{33}{112} \frac{00}{50}$	
	4 to 4½ ft. spread	112 00	
	4½ to 5 ft. spread		
ı	chinensis, virginalis.		
٠.	GLOBE CHINESE JUNIPER. Very low-		
	growing; use in masses in low border		
	planting.		
	2½ to 3 ft. spreadEach \$15 00		
	4 to 4½ ft. spread		
J.	columnaris.		
	COLUMNAR JUNIPER. Tall compact		
	growth; similar to communis, but of larger		
	growth.		
	5 to 6 ft		
J.	communis.		
	COMMON JUNIPER. Dense fastigiate form;		
	grayish-green foliage. Valuable for formal effects.		
	2 to 2½ ftEach \$3 50		
	2 to 272 ft		
J.	communis depressa.		
	SPREADING JUNIPER. Flat spreading		
	growth; compact.		
	18 to 24 in		
J.	communis, depressa plumosa.		
	ANDORRAS PURPLE SPREADING JUNIPER.		
	New introduction. Invaluable in Fall and Win-		
	ter when foliage is tinged with rich purple.		
	12 to 15 in. spread	20 00	
	15 to 18 in. spread	$\begin{array}{ccc} 24 & 00 \\ 32 & 50 \end{array}$	
	20 to 24 in. spread	40 00	
	24 to 30 in. spread 7 50	60 00	
	30 to 36 in. spread		

	PERUS communis, horizontalis douglasi.		
$egin{array}{c} { m L} \\ { m 12} \\ { m 15} \\ { m 18} \\ { m 24} \\ { m 3} \\ \end{array}$	AUKEGAN JUNIPER. Dark green foliage. ow growing, spreading; of exceptional merit. 2 to 15 in. spread Each \$2 50 6 to 18 in. spread 3 00 8 to 24 in. spread 5 00 4 to 30 in. spread 10 00 to 3½ ft. spread 12 50 to 5 ft. spread 15 00	Per \$20 27 40	00 00
S	nmunis, suecica. WEDISH JUNIPER. For formal use. Slow-rowing; gray-green needles. Tall columnar.		
2 2 3	to 2½ ft Each \$3 50 ½ to 3 ft 4 00 to 3½ ft 5 00	30 35 45	00
Si	celsa, stricta. PINEY GREEK JUNIPER. Close-growing, yramidal form with gray-green foliage. Excellent in the formal garden.		
18 2 3 3	3 to 24 in. Each \$4 50 2 to 2½ ft. 6 00 1½ to 3 ft. 7 50	40 50	
J. fr cl	onica. APANESE JUNIPER. Medium growth— onded form—a loose pyramidal type of great harm. pecimens. 3 to 3½ x 3 to 3½ ftEach \$20 00		
G	onica, aurea. OLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. A golden- ellow form of J. Japonica.		
3	to 3½ ft Each \$6 00 ½ to 4 ft 7 50	85	00
T. bu	coumbens. RAILING JUNIPER. Similar to "Douglasi" at of flat growth, trailing close to the arth.		
	to 2½ ftEach \$5 00	45	00
a) 2	AVIN JUNIPER. Dark green foliage. Suitble for rockery work. to 2½ ft. Each \$3 50 ½ to 3 ft. 5 00	30 45	
J. sab	oina, tamariscifolia. AMARIX SAVIN. Grayish-green foliage, nited for rockery work. Low, spreading.	10	00
8 10 15	to 10 in. spread	15 20 28 40	00 00



CEDARS WELL PLACED.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

JUNIPERUS virginiana.

REDCEDAR. Tall and slender, resembling the Italian Cypress in form and rich, dark green color. All these Cedars should be used more in deciduous plantings, where they give an enlivening note in color and form. All the tall varieties are excellent for formal work.

Per 10

4	to	5	ft.	Each	\$6	00	\$47	50
							111	00
10	to	12	ft.		20	00		

J. virginiana, elegantissima.

GOLDTIP REDCEDAR. Like Redcedar in form, with attractive golden tipped growth. Habit compact and columnar. An unusual and beautiful tree.

6 to 7 ft.	 .				\dots Each	\$20	00
Specimens.	8	to	9	ft.		30	00
Specimens.	10	to	11	ft.		45	00
Specimens	11	to	12	ft.	\$50 00 to	75	00

J. virginiana, glauca.

SILVER	REDCEDA	R.	A bluish	gray.	\mathbf{For}
garden o	r border.	Tall	and slen	der.	

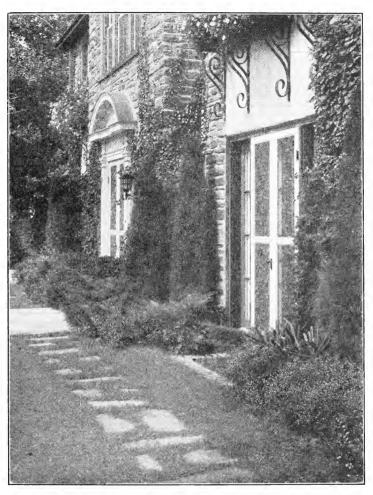
5 to 6 ft	Each	\$20	00
Specimens.	7 to 8 ft		
Specimens.	9 to 10 ft		
Specimens.			
Specimens.	11 to 12 ft		
Specimens.	14 to 16 ft\$75 00 to	100	00

JUNIPERUS virginiana, pendula.	
WEEPING REDCEDAR. Slender pendulous branches. Attractive in evergreen or mixed borders.	
7 to 8 ft. Each \$17 50 8 to 9 ft. 20 00 9 to 10 ft. 25 00 10 to 12 ft. 35 00 12 to 14 ft. 45 00	
J. virginiana, schotti.	
SCHOTT REDCEDAR. Very like the Redcedar in form and color. Interesting texture.	
5 to 6 ft	
J. virginiana tripartita.	
FRONDED JUNIPER. Upright branching babit; foliage similar to Juniperus Pfitzeri.	
4 to 5 ft	
Dian.	
PICEA alba.	
WHITE SPRUCE. Gray green foliage; broad handsome growth.	
3 to 3½ ft	
3½ to 4 ft 6 00 4 to 5 ft 7 50	
5 to 6 ft 9 00	
6 to 7 ft	
D	
P. engelmani.	
ENGELMANN SPRUCE. Broad pyramidal form with soft gray-green foliage. Splendid as a specimen.	
4 to 5 ftEach \$15 00 6 to 7 ft	
P. excelsa.	
NORWAY SPRUCE. Best Spruce for screens and hedges. Dark green; rapid growth.	Per 10
18 to 24 in	\$22 50
2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 3½ to 4 ft. 5 00 4 to 5 ft. 6 00	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \\ 48 & 00 \end{array} $

P. orientalis.

ORIENTAL SPRUCE.	Pyramidal; dark green
valuable for grouping	or specimens.

3 to 4 ft.					. Each	\$15	00
Specimens.	12 t	o 18	ft	\$85	00 to	150	0.0



AN INFORMAL TERRACE TREATMENT.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

A SUCCESSFUL PLANTING at the base of the house, on a rather narrow terrace, where ample space must be left for a walk.

The upright Junipers (J. va. schotti) carry out the vertical movement of the gables and windows. The Prostrate Junipers, Evergreen Azaleas and Dwarf Rhododendron form a rich and colorful ground cover, interesting and warm throughout the year.

The entrance door is marked by Specimen Box Bush.

PI	CEA polita. TIGERTAIL SPRUCE. Warm, green, spiky
	foliage. Use as specimen or in groups.
	3½ to 4 ft
	4½ to 5 ft
P.	pungens.
	COLORADO SPRUCE. Symmetrical; very
	hardy; foliage light green. For specimen or windbreak.
	8 to 10 ft
	Specimens. 12 to 14 ft\$100 00 to 150 00
P.	
	BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE. Familiar silvery-blue tree; provides distinct color note.
	Use as specimen.
	4 to 5 ftEach \$25 00
	5 to 6 ft
	S • 0 + 20 ft 70 ft
	Specimens. 9 to 10 ft,
	Specimens. 18 to 25 ft. Price on application.
P.	pungens, kosteri.
	KOSTER COLORADO SPRUCE. Like vari-
	ety glauca, but more distinct in rich color of silvery-green.
	2½ to 3 ftEach \$25 00
	5 to 6 ft
	Specimens. 6 to 7 ft.
	Specimens. 8 to 9 ft\$60 00 to 75 00
ΡIΙ	NUS cembra.
	SWISS STONE PINE. Very slow-growing conical tree. Attractive silvery-green needles.
	4 to 5 ft
	5 to 6 ft
	8 to 10 ft
P.	densiflora, globosa.
	JAPANESE TABLE PINE. (Tanyosho.) So
	named because it forms a wide, soft green table-top. Lavender-candled buds in Spring.
	4 to 5 ftEach \$25 00
	6 to 7 ft
	Specimens rich in form and color 8 to 10 x 8 to 10 ft
	0 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 00

PINUS excelsa.

HIMALAYAN PINE. Use this gracefully-branched, silvery-gray-green tree in masses. In habit like White Pine.

Specimens.	8	to	9	ft.	Each	\$35	00
		to	12	ft.		60	00

P. montana, mughus.

MUGHO PINE. Dwarf, slow, compact and neat in habit; very hardy. Its dark green foliage and formal shape make it valuable in the same situations where Boxbush is used. N. B.—These have been recently transplanted and sheared back. They still show hard cutting.

 ting.
 Per 10

 15 to 18 in. spread
 Each \$5 00
 \$40 00

 18 to 24 in. spread
 7 50
 60 00

 24 to 30 in. spread
 10 00
 90 00

 Specimens.
 36 to 42 in. spread
 12 50

 Specimens.
 42 to 48 in. spread
 15 00

 Specimens.
 48 to 54 in. spread
 20 00

 Specimens.
 54 to 60 in. spread
 25 00

P. nigra.

AUSTRIAN PINE. One of the best for border or mass planting, or as shelter or screen. Its glossy, dark green needles and rugged branches will stand the smoke of cities.

3	to	3 1/2	īt.			Each	\$7	50
31/2	to	4	ft.				8	50
4	to	5	ft.		,		1 0	00
Spe	cim	ens.	8 12	to 10 fr	t\$35 t\$75	00 to	50 150	00

P. resinosa.

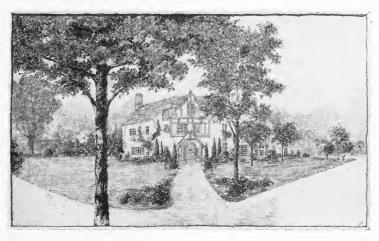
RED PINE. Beautiful dense tree. Bark, reddish brown; foliage, light green.

P. strobus.

WHITE PINE. Tall and straight with glaucous foliage. Group on lawn or high border with flowering trees. Use for close screen.

3	to	4	ft.					 			.Ea	\mathbf{ch}	\$6	00	48	00
4	to	5	ft.					 					7	50	60	00
5	to	6	ft.					 	٠.				10	00		
6	to	7	ft.					 					12	50		
7	to	8	ft.					 					20	00		
8	to	9	ft.					 					25	00		
10	to	12	ft.					 					35	00		
12	to	14	ft.					 					7 5	00		
Sn	eci	mei	ne	16	to	25	ft.		\$ 1	00	0.0	to	150	0.0		

PINUS sylvestris.	
SCOTCH PINE. Reddish brown bark, silvery green foliage. A quick growing screen tree.	Per 10
3 to 4 ft. Each \$6 00 4 to 5 ft. 7 50 5 to 6 ft. 10 00	\$48 00 60 00
P. thunbergi. JAPANESE BLACK PINE. Somewhat similar to our White Pine. Foliage shorter and darker. Handsome. 3½ to 4 ft	
PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi. DOUGLAS FIR. Beautiful soft, dark green foliage. Can be used for hedges.	
4 to 5 ft	
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft	
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft	
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft. 35 00 Specimens. 10 to 12 ft. 50 00	
Specimens. 10 to 12 it 50 00	
RETINOSPORA filifera. (CHAMAECYPARIS.)	
THREAD BRANCHED JAPANESE CYPRESS. Medium height; foliage deep green. For formal use. This and nearly all the following Japanese Cypresses are equally valuable in formal work, in mixed evergreen plantings, as specimens, screen groupings and hedges.	
4 to 4½ ftEach \$15 00	
Specimens. 5½ to 6 ft. 17 50 Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. 20 00	
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft 30 00	
Specimens. 10 to 14 ft\$50.00 to 100 00 Specimens. 16 to 18 ft. Prices on application.	
R. obtusa.	
HINOKI CYPRESS. Tall growth, habit dense; foliage short and deepest green.	
Specimens. 12 to 14 ft., Each \$75.00 to \$100 00	
R. obtusa crippsi. YELLOW HINOKI CYPRESS. Bright golden foliage, free habit.	
4 to 5 ft	
R. obtusa, nana.	
DWARF HINOKI CYPRESS. Very slow-	
growing, dwarf. Rich, dark green color. Useful in pots, in garden or in rich base plantings.	
Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft Each \$35 00	
Specimens. 4 to 472 ft	
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft 50 00	
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. 60 00 Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. 75 00	
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft 100 00	



AN EFFECTIVE ENTRANCE.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

RETINOSPORA pisifera.	
SAWARA CYPRESS. Tall, pyramidal	
shape; broad, flat foliage of deep, glossy	
green. A beautiful formal specimen.	
4 to 5 ftEach \$12 50	
5 to 6 ft 15 00	
6 to 7 ft 18 00	
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft	
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft 35 00	
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft	
Specimens. 12 to 16 ft\$75 00 to 150 00	
R. pisifera, aurea.	
GOLDEN SAWARA CYPRESS. Golden yel-	
low foliage. Like R. pisifera in form and	
habit.	Per 10
2½ to 3 ftEach \$5 00	\$40 00
5 to 6 ft	
6 to 7 ft	
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft 30 00	
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft 35 00	
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft\$50.00 to 60 00	
Specimens. 12 to 16 ft\$75.00 to 150 00	
R. plumosa.	
PLUME CYPRESS. This, with the golden va-	
riety, stands shearing best. Useful for hedges	
and formal work. A tall pyramidal shape.	
2½ to 3 ftEach \$7 50	
3½ to 4 ft	
4 to 4½ ft	
1/2	
0 00 0 10	
Specimens closely clipped to narrow columnar	
form, for formal use. 8 to 9 ft	
10 to 12 ft	
14 to 18 ft\$90.00 to 150 00	

DETENDED DA L	
RETINOSPORA plumosa, argentea.	
SILVER TIP CYPRESS. Foliage tipped with silvery white.	
2½ ftEach \$5 00	
R. plumosa, aurea.	
GOLDENPLUME CYPRESS. One of hardiest. The rich golden growth of Spring holds well through the Summer. One of the best for specimens or hedges.	
2½ to 3 ft	
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. 30 00 Specimens. 8 to 9 ft. 35 00 Specimens. 10 to 18 ft. \$75.00 to 150 00	
R. plumosa, sulphurea.	
SULPHURPLUME CYPRESS. Soft yellow-ish-green color; compact form.	
4 to 5 ft	
Specimens. Broad pyramidal shaped—7 to 10 ftEach \$50.00 to 75 00	
R. sieboldi.	
SIEBOLD CYPRESS. Compact growth; foliage silver-gray, turning to rich purple tones in winter.	Per 10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$50 00 60 00 85 00
R. squarrosa.	
MOSS CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens.	
3 to 3½ ft	
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft 30 00 Specimens. 10 to 18 ft \$50.00 to 150 00	
SCIADOPITYS verticillata.	
UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen.	
5 to 6 ft. Each \$30 00 6 to 7 ft. 40 00 7 to 8 ft. 50 00	
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft. 60 00 Specimens. 9 to 10 ft. 75 00 Specimens. 10 to 12 ft. 100 00	



A GARDEN VISTA.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

TA	XU	JS	baccata.
1.73	~~	,,,	Dattala.

ENGLISH YEW. A dense, close branched evergreen with dark green foliage. Berries bright red, splendid in protected positions.

4 to 5 ftEach	\$30	00
5 to 6 ft	40	00
6 to 7 ft	50	00
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft	75	00
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft\$100.00 to	150	0.0

T. baccata, aurea.

GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Like the green form in habit, but with exceptionally rich golden tinged foliage.

Specimens.	Wide and bushy, boldly cont	oured.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	Each	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.		40 00
4 to 5 ft.		$50 \ 00$
5 x 6 to 8 f	ft\$100.00 to	150 00

T. baccata, erecta aurea.

GOLDEN BROOM YEW. Similar in habit to preceding. Foliage bright gold.

Specimens.	3 to	4	ft.,	Each \$25.00	to	\$35	00
Specimens.	4 to	5	ft.	\$40.00	to	50	00
Specimens.	5 to	6	ft.	\$85.00	to	100	00

T. baccata gracilis pendula.

RAMS HORN YEW. Growth symmetrical, with horizontal branches drooping at the ends. Most ornamental of the Yews.

Specimens.	7	to	8	ft.	\dots Each	\$75	00
Specimens.	9	to	12	ft.	\$100.00 to	150	00

T. baccata, repanda.

SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. Exceedingly rich in foliage, this dwarf type is of most pleasing character and masses well with other Evergreens. As a low hedge it has no superior. For fronting the Evergreen border it is just right.

15	to	18	in.	Spread	Each \$4	00
					5	
20	to	24	in.	Spread	6	50

Per 10

\$35 00 50 00

TAXUS baccata, washingtoni.

WASHINGTON YEW. Strong growing, dense and bushy; foliage tinged with rich bronze tones in winter. One of the richest of the Yews in form and color.

Specimens. 4 to 6 ft. ... Each \$50.00 to \$100 00

T. cuspidata.

JAPANESE YEW. Dense growing, spreading, deep green foliage; very hardy. Use in plantations near house and garden for its note of richness.

Specimens are unusually large pieces with spreading branches forming plants of rich character.

 15 to 18 in. Spread
 Each \$4 00

 18 to 24 in. Spread
 6 00

 2 ft. x 2 ft. Spread
 8 50

 2½ ft x 2½ ft. Spread
 15 00

Specimens. 2½ to 3 ft. Spread 17 50 Specimens. 3 to 3½ ft. Spread 20 00

T. cuspidata, brevifolia.

DWARF JAPANESE YEW. One of the richest and most handsome dwarf evergreens and typically Japanese in its beauty. Spreading branches thickly clothed with short dark green needles. Equally valuable for formal or naturalesque effects.

T. cuspidata (capitata).

UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW. Hardier than the English Yews. Of upright growth, dense green foliage; slow growing. For grouping or for hedges and garden use.

 Specimens.
 5 to 6 ft.
 Each \$50 00

 Specimens.
 6 to 7 ft.
 75 00

T. cuspidata fastigiata. "New."

ANDORRAS UPRIGHT YEW. Propagated from a seedling raised at Andorra. Form broader than the Irish Yew, but distinctly upright.

T. cuspidata intermedia.

A form between "cuspidata" and "brevifolia." Compact growth, rich foliage.

 Specimens.
 18 x 24 in.
 Each \$10 00

 Specimens.
 18 x 30 in.
 15 00

 Specimens.
 24 x 36 in.
 20 00



AN ENTRANCE AT "ERDENHEIM."

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT

AN ENTRANCE planting of dignity and simplicity. The value of drifts or masses of a few well-chosen species, instead of a scattering of many kinds, is here shown.

THUJOPSIS borealis, latifolia glauca.

FALSE ARBORVITAE. Vigorous, erect and slender. Bright, glaucous green foliage.

6 to 7 ft.

THUJA occidentalis.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE Columnar; close; admits severe clipping. Splendid hedge

plant.	Of	mer	it fo	r f	orm	ai u	se.				Per	10	Per 1	100
2½ to	3	ft.						 Each	\$3	0.0	\$27	50	\$250	00
3 to	31/2	ft.						 	4	00	35	00	300	00
3½ to	4	ft.						 	5	0.0	45	00	350	00
4 to	5	ft.						 	6	00	50	0.0	400	00
5 to	6	ft.						 	7	50	60	00	500	00
6 to	7	ft.						 	10	00	90	00		
7 to	8	ft.	Ext	ra	busl	ıy.		 	12	50	112	50		
8 to	9	ft.						 	13	50	125	0.0		
9 to	10	ft.						 	15	00				
Specim	iens.	. 10	to	11	ft.			 .	17	50				
Specim	ens.	. 12	to	14	ft.			 	20	00				
Specim	iens.	. 14	to	16	ft.			 . 	25	0.0				

T. occidentalis, douglasi.

DOUGLAS ARBORVITAE. Formal slim pyramid form; deep green foliage. Ideal for formal planting.

10 to 12 ft. 35 00

31/2	to	4	ft.	Each \$6 50	60 00
4	to	$4\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	7 50	67-50
$4\frac{1}{2}$	to	5	ft.	8 50	75-00
5	to	6	ft.		100 00
6	to	7	ft.	15 00	-125 - 00
7	to	8	ft.		
8	to	9	ft.	20 00	
9	to	10	ft.	25 00	

TH	IUJA occidentalis, globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITAE. Dwarf, close, com-		
	pact, gray-green. For accent in formal use.	Per 10	Per 100
	12 to 15 in	\$22 50	\$200 00
	15 to 18 in 3 50	30 00	250 00
	18 to 24 in 4 00	$35 \ 00$	300 00
T.	occidentalis, lutea. PEABODY ARBORVITAE. Similar in habit to type; foliage clear, lasting golden yellow.		
	3 to 4 ftEach \$6 00 4 to 4½ ft7 50 4½ to 5 ft8 50 5 to 6 ft10 00		
	7 to 8 ft		
	8 to 10 ft		
T.	occidentalis, pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. Its tall slender habit makes it splendid for for-		
	mal use; a dense dark green. Columnar form.	FF 00	
	3½ to 4 ftEach \$6 00	55 00	
	5 to 6 ft		
	8 to 9 ft		
	10 to 12 ft		
T.	occidentalis, reidi. REID ARBORVITAE. Dense; rather conical form. Foliage bright green.		
	18 to 24 inEach \$4 00	$35 \ 00$	
T.	occidentalis, rosenthali. ROSENTHAL ARBORVITAE. Medium growth; columnar habit; color deep green. For formal use. 4 to 5 ft Each \$10 00 5 to 6 ft		
T			
1.	occidentalis, spiralis. SPIRAL ARBORVITAE. Dark green foliage; Distinct compact, spiral habit.		
	5 to 6 ftEach \$12 50		
	6 to 7 ft		
	7 to 8 ft		
T.	occidentalis, standishi. STANDISH SITKA CYPRESS. Pyramidal; pendulous branches of light green foliage.		
	7 to 8 ft Each \$20 00 8 to 9 ft 25 00		
	9 to 10 ft		
	0 00 10 10 1111111111111111111111111111		
T.	occidentalis, vervaeneana. VERVAENE ARBORVITAE. Graceful, bronze, mottled tree. Pyramidal form for garden or house planting.		
	7 to 8 ft	150 00	
	8 to 9 ft	175 00	
	Specimens. 9 to 10 ft. 25 00 Specimens. 12 to 16 ft. \$25.00 to 50 00		

THUJA occidentalis wareana.	
SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE. Gray green foliage; slow compact growth.	
2 to 2½ ftEach \$3 50	Per 10 \$30 00
2½ to 3 ft 6 00	50 00 50 00
3 to 3½ ft 7 50	67 50
4 to 4½ ft	90 00
5 to 6 ft. Extra heavy	$110 \ 00$
6 to 7 ft. Extra heavy	
. to o it. Data newy	
T. occidentalis wareana aurea.	
GOLDEN SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE.	
5 to 6 ft	
T. orientalis.	
ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE. Tall and slender like Italian Cypress; rich dark green. For	
formal work.	
3 to 3½ ftEach \$3 75	30 00
3½ to 4 ft 4 50	35 00
4½ to 5 ft 5 75	45 00
5 to 6 ft 7 50	$\frac{65}{75}$ 00
6 to 7 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 75 & 00 \\ 100 & 00 \end{array}$
8 to 10 ft	125 00
10 to 12 ft 17 50	150 00
12 to 14 ft\$25.00 to 35 00	
T	
T. orientalis, aurea nana.	
BERKMANS GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. Con-	
ical; foliage warm golden. For garden or foundation planting. Very slow growing and	
formal in habit.	
15 to 18 in	35 00
18 to 24 in 6 00	50 00
42 to 48 in 17 50	
48 to 54 in	
T. orientalis, compacta.	
PARSONS ARBORVITAE. Dwarf, columnar	
shape; fresh green. For the very formal place or hedges.	
2 to 2½ ft Each \$4 00	32 00
2½ to 3 ft 5 00	40 00
3½ to 4 ft 6 00	48 00
4 to 4½ ft 7 50	60 00
T. orientalis, elegantissima.	
ROLLINSONS GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. Tall, columnar; Japanese in effect and formality. Winter color golden bronze.	

 Specimens.
 6 to 7 ft.
 Each \$25 00

 Specimens.
 7 to 8 ft.
 35 00

 Specimens.
 8 to 9 ft.
 50 00



No Evergreen is Better than the Hemlock for Mass Planting.

TSUGA		:-
ISUGA	canad	ensis.

CANADA	HE	MLO	CK.	F	or	enlive	enin	g
Winter a	spect	of de	ecidu	ous	plant	ing,	esp	e-
cially in v	woods	or sh	ade;	in g	racef	ul ma	ısse	s,
as a hedg	e plant	t that	star	ids c	lippin	g, or	as	a
specimen	this to	ree is	inva	alual	ole.			

specimen t	ms tre	e is in	varuabre.	Per	10
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	ft		Each	\$6 00 \$54	00
3 to 3½	ft			6 75 60	00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	ft			7 50 67	50
4 to 5	ft				
5 to 6	ft			$10 \ 00 \ 90$	00
6 to 7	ft			15 00 135	0.0
Specimens.	7 to	8 ft.		$20\ 00\ 175$	00
Specimens.	8 to	9 ft.		$25 \ 00 \ 225$	00
Specimens	10 to	18 ft.	\$35.00 to 1	100 00	

T. caroliniana.

CAROLINA	HEMLOCK.	Handsome habit;
dark green:	dense tufted	foliage: hardy.

2	to	3	ft.	 \$7	50	70	00
3	to	4	ft.	 10	00	90	00
4	to	5	ft.	 17	50		
5	to	6	ft.	 20	00		

T. diversifolia.

JAPANESE HEMLOCK. Same graceful habit as American form, but with diminutive needles and distinctive cone.

3	to	31/2	ft.										ŀ	ď	1	c.	h	\$10	-00
$3\frac{1}{2}$	to	4	ft.															12	50
4	to	41/2	ft.															15	0.0
41/2	to	5	ft.															17	50
5	to	6	ft.															20	0.0

T. sieboldi.

SIEBOLD HEMLOCK. Of somewhat stiffer habit than our American Hemlock; deep green glossy foliage; most decorative.

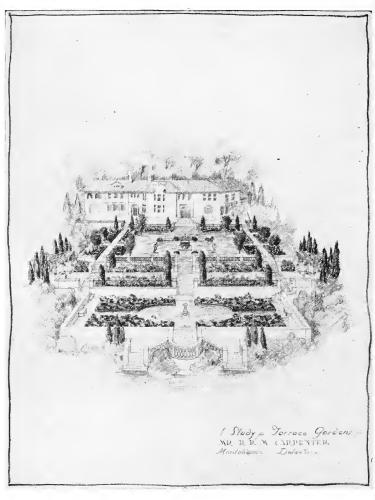
_																				
3	to	4	ft.		 									E	G:	į	c.	h	\$10	00
4	to	5	ft.																15	00
5	to	6	ft.																17	50
6	to	7	ft.																20	00
7	to	8	ft.																25	
8	to	Q.	ft																2.0	0.0

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names All Prices are for Stock of Our Selection. Customer's Selection will be Charged at Value of Stock Selected

ANDROMEDA syn. PIERIS.

ANDROMEDA syn. PIEKIS.	
PIERIS floribunda.	
MOUNTAIN FETTERBUSH.	Per 10
12 to 15 in	0 \$30 00
15 to 18 in 5 0	
18 to 24 in	0 -
D ii	
P. japonica. JAPANESE FETTERBUSH. Rich green foli	1-
age: graceful white flower clusters.	
15 to 18 in	0
18 to 24 in 5 0	0
AZALEA. (See also page 64.)	
A. amoena. (Hatsugiri.) JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. Spreading bushy shrub, densely covered in Sprin with vivid claret-colored blossoms. Makes handsome hedge; effective in masses.	g a
8 to 10 in	
12 to 15 in	
15 to 18 in	
18 to 24 in	0
2 to 2½ ft 10 0	0
Specimens. 3½ to 5 ft\$30.00 to 50 0	0
A. hinodegiri. HINODEGIRI AZALEA. Profuse flowers of carmine pink in Spring; bronze-green Winterfoliage. 8 to 10 in. Each \$2 0 10 to 12 in. 3 0 12 to 15 in. 4 0 15 to 18 in. 6 5 18 to 20 in. 7 5 20 to 24 in. 8 5 2 to 2½ ft. \$12.50 to 15 0	87 18 50 18 50 00 25 00 00 36 00 60 00 70 00 60
A. indica, alba. HARDY INDIA AZALEA. Low growing dense; light green foliage; white flowers.	
15 to 18 in	
18 to 20 in	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
24 to 30 in	
3 to 4 ft 25 0	
A. indica, rosea. PINK INDIA AZALEA. Pink tinted. 15 to 18 in	
10 00 10 100	65 00
Specimens. 24 to 30 in 12 5	50 100 00
	00



BARE LAWN TO FINISHED GARDEN IN ONE YEAR.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT

THERE are many types of gardens, each with its peculiar appeal and charm. There is the intimate, secluded kind where one may delve and experiment and plant what one likes, undisturbed and uncriticized. There is also a type which is vitally important to the building which it supports and of which it should be considered a part. To be a success, such a garden must interpret the character of the house and emphasize its effect in the landscape, not conceal and confuse it. The garden shown above exemplifies this principle. The planting is definitely designed in form and color to lead the eye up a series of ascending terraces to the crowning feature—the house with its background of woodland foliage. The view out from the house also must be considered and whatever it may be, is doubly enjoyed because of the colorful and ordered foreground which such a garden makes.

ΑZ	ALEA japonica, alba.					
	WHITE JAPANESE AZALEA.	Mass	es	of		
	white flowers in April and May.				\mathbf{Per}	10
	15 to 18 in	Each	\$4	00	\$32	
	18 to 20 in	• • • • •	5	00	40	
	24 to 30 in		15	50 00	65	00
	(0 0 1.2)			00		
A.	japonica rosea.					
-	ROSE JAPANESE AZALEA. blush-white to pale rose flowers.	Masse	es	of		
	15 to 18 in	Each	\$4	00	32	0.0
	18 to 20 in		5	00	40	00
	20 to 24 in		7	5 0	65	00
Δ	kaempferi.					
***	TORCH AZALEA.					
		Tile - le	Ф 4	0.0	9.77	F 0
	18 to 24 in				37	50
	30 to 36 in.					
A.	kirishima (Damask rose).					
	Rosy white, scarlet stamens. A beautiful form. Very hardy.	rare	e a	nd		
	18 to 24 in	Each	\$7	5 0	60	00
A.	ledifolia, narcissiflora (Yodogawa) LAVENDER AZALEA. Double flowers of great beauty.		end	ler		
	18 to 24 in				40	00
Α.	ledifolia, pink.					
	ANDORRAS PINK. Broad, bush	y gro	wth	ı—		
	foliage same as ledifolia rosea 2½ inches in diameter—of deep	Fl.	owe	ers		
	18 to 24 in				65	00
	24 to 30 in		12	50	100	00
Α.	ledifolia, rosea.					
	BLUSH SNOW AZALEA of br	oad	bus	hv		
	growth—foliage gray-green, flowers in diameter—of a shell pink color.	2½ i	nch	es		
	15 to 18 in				32	
	18 to 24 in		$egin{array}{c} 5 \ 12 \end{array}$	00 50	$\begin{array}{c} 40 \\ 100 \end{array}$	
ŖΕ	RBERIS Juliana.					
	WINTERGREEN BARBERRY.	Hardy	a	nd		
	evergreen at Philadelphia. Uprig evergreen shrub with glossy dark long lanceolate leaves.	ht gro)wi	$_{ m ng}$		
			• •	-0		

15 to 18 in., B. & B.Each \$2 50

Cl

BU	XUS japonica, fortunei.			
	FORTUNES BOXWOOD. Dense spreading growth, foliage broad, obtuse, rich green. A form with distinct character.			
	Specimens. 3½ to 4 by 3 to 3½ ft. Each \$25 00			
D	toronto a con PC 1:			
Б.	japonica, rotundifolia. JAPANESE BOX. Dense rounded habit. Deep green flossy foliage.	Per	10	
	18 to 20 in	\$36	0.0	
	20 to 24 in 6 00 Specimens. 3 by 3 ft 25 00	55	0.0	
В.	sempervirens. (Bush Form.)			
_,	BOXBUSH. Slow-growing, with incomparable depth and richness of billowy texture and color. Breathes spirit of Colonial gar-			
	dens. Excellent for hedges or for specimens. Bush shape, nearly as broad as high.			Per 100
	10 to 12 in	7	50	\$60 00
	15 to 18 in	$\frac{20}{26}$		'
	20 to 24 in	$\frac{26}{36}$		
	Specimens. 3 x 3 ft 20 00 Specimens. 3½ x 3½ ft 30 00	180		
	Specimens. 3½ x 3½ tt. 30 00 Specimens. 4 x 4 ft. 40 00 Specimens. 4½ x 4 ft. 50 00	$\frac{250}{375}$		
B.	sempervirens, pyramids. PYRAMIDAL BOX. Dense sheared specimens.			
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	225 285		
B.	sempervirens, suffruticosa.			
	TRUE DWARF BOX. The best plant known for low hedges in the formal garden.			
	3 to 4 in			$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$
	5 to 6 in			$\frac{23}{50} \frac{00}{00}$
CC	OTONEASTER franchetti. FRANCHET COTONEASTER. Semi-ever-			
	green at Phila.; of spreading pendulous habit. Red fruit; rich foliage.			
	24 to 30 in	40	00	
C.	horizontalis. ROCK COTONEASTER.			
	8 to 10 in. 4-in. pots	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 12 \end{array}$		
c.	horizontalis perpusilla. From 5-in, pots	15	00	

CRATÆGUS pyracantha, coccinea. EVERGREEN THORN. Dense, with thornarmed branchlets. Attractive, shiny, deep green foliage; brilliant scarlet berries lasting till New Year. Field-grown—propagated from fruiting plants. 18 to 24 in., B. & B	\$20 00	
DAPHNE cneorum. ROSE DAPHNE. Very low; spreading. Dark green leaves and sweet pink blossoms in Spring. For border or rockery. 2 year; 6 to 8 in. in potsEach \$1 50	12 50	
2 year; 8 to 10 in. in pots 2 00	15 0 0	
REDVEIN ENKIANTHUS. Deciduous but holding foliage very late. Leaves bright shiny green with brilliant autumnal tints. Flowers in terminal umbels yellow and red. Specimens. 2 to 2½ ft Each \$10 00 Specimens. 3 to 4 x 3 to 3½ ft 25 00		
EUONYMUS radicans.		
WINTERCREEPER. Attractive dark green- leaved evergreen plants of slow-growing habit and very hardy. For covering walls, house foundations, as an undergrowth in Evergreen borders or for attractive edging. 1-year; field-grown		Per 100 \$20 00 25 00
E. radicans carrierei. GLOSSY WINTERCREEPER. Large, hand- some, glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls.	2.50	
1-year; field-grown	$\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 50 \\ 3 & 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$
E. radicans variegata. VARIEGATED WINTERCREEPER. Similar to last, but leaves variegated with creamy white and pink. 3-year; field-grown. 18 to 24 inEach \$0.75	5 00	30 00
E. radicans vegetus.		
BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER. Scarlet fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Use as ground cover.	9 50	25 00
2-year; field-grown. 16 to 18 inEach \$0 75 3-year; field-grown. 18 to 24 in 1 00	5 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 25 & 00 \\ 35 & 00 \end{array}$
E. sieboldianus. YEDDO EUONYMUS. Broad bushy growth; large dark green foliage.		
2 to 2½ ft. Each \$4 00 2½ to 3 ft. 5 00 3½ ft. 7 50	36 00 40 00	

ILEX. (See also pages 10 and 73.)

Dark green, glossy leaves; inky black berries. Valuable for formal work when clipped, for specimens, and in Evergreen borders with bright-fruited plants.	Per 10	
Specimens. 36 in. Bushy	185 00	
crenata, fortunei.		
FORTUNES HOLLY. Rich, shiny, green foliage. For intimate border or garden.		
Specimens. 3 ½ ft		
Specimens. 4 ft 50 00		
ovenata mievenhylla		
growing and dense, and stands severe clipping. Best for hedges.		
20 to 24 in	70 00	
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft\$25 00 to 50 00		
glabra.		
INKBERRY. A dense growing shrub with dark green glossy foliage holding late in the winter.		
12 to 15 in	16 50	
	20 00	
10 to 24 m. Bushy 5 50	30 00	
These are very bushy and in every respect specially selected stock. Dark green foliage and showy masses of pink flowers in June.		
	20 00	Per 100
20 to 24 in. Nursery-grown, 3 50	28 00	\$1 80 0 0
2 to 2½ ft. Nursery-grown 4 00	32 00	
2½ to 3 ft. Nursery-grown 5 00	40 00	
3½ to 4 ft. Nursery-grown.	90 UU	
Each \$7 50 to 10 00		
	Valuable for formal work when clipped, for specimens, and in Evergreen borders with bright-fruited plants. 18 to 20 in	JAPANESE HOLLY. Open rapid grower. Dark green, glossy leaves; inky black berries. Valuable for formal work when clipped, for specimens, and in Evergreen borders with bright-fruited plants.

Collected Plants. Car load lots. Prices

on application.



ANDO	RRA SERIVCE	DEPT.
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei.		
DROOPING LEUCOTHŒ. Graceful arch-		
ing branches of dark shiny green leaves.		
Profuse showy white sprays in Spring. Mass for naturalesque effect in shady position.	Per 10	Per 10
15 to 18 in. ClumpsEach \$2 00	\$18 00	\$160 O
18 to 24 in. Clumps	$\frac{10}{22} \frac{50}{50}$	1
24 in Clumps		
LONICERA. (See pages 75, 76 and 89.)		
L. pileata.		
PRIVET HONEYSUCKLE. Low; semi-ever-		
green shrub; dark green foliage; fragrant		
white flowers; purple fruit.		
12 to 15 in. spreadEach \$1 00	8 00	
MAHONIA aquifolium.		
MAHONIA aquifolium. OREGON HOLLYGRAPE. Desirable for undergrowth in evergreen shrub planting—rich green foliage bronzing in the Fall.		
OREGON HOLLYGRAPE. Desirable for undergrowth in evergreen shrub planting—	18 00	160 00
OREGON HOLLYGRAPE. Desirable for undergrowth in evergreen shrub planting—rich green foliage bronzing in the Fall. 15 to 18 in	$22 \ 50$	$160 \ 00$ $200 \ 00$
OREGON HOLLYGRAPE. Desirable for undergrowth in evergreen shrub planting—rich green foliage bronzing in the Fall. 15 to 18 in		
OREGON HOLLYGRAPE. Desirable for undergrowth in evergreen shrub planting—rich green foliage bronzing in the Fall. 15 to 18 in	$22 \ 50$	
OREGON HOLLYGRAPE. Desirable for undergrowth in evergreen shrub planting—rich green foliage bronzing in the Fall. 15 to 18 in	$22 \ 50$	
OREGON HOLLYGRAPE. Desirable for undergrowth in evergreen shrub planting—rich green foliage bronzing in the Fall. 15 to 18 in	$22 \ 50$	

JAPANESE SPURGE. Splendid ground cover in any position. Spring brings a multitude of white nosegays on its dark green carpet.

Field-grownper 1000, \$75 00; 1 50 10 00



For Border Planting in the Full Sunshine or in Partial Shade

RHODODENDRONS

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS—ANDORRA-GROWN

Andorra's Hybrids, in sizes 3 feet and under are Andorragrown from layers. This places **every plant on its own roots**, and every bud and shoot, no matter how low it may come on the stem, is the true variety. We believe this is the only stock of layergrown plants offered.

ALBUM ELEGANS. Blush White-			Per	10
2 ftEach	\$5	00	\$47	50
2½ ft			60	0.0
3 ft			80	0.0
3½ ft			90	00
4 ft				
5 ft				
ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM. Blush White—				
2 ftEach	\$5	00	47	50
2½ ft				
= /2 200	•	00	01	00
ATROSANGUINEA. Dark Scarlet—				
18 to 24 in	\$6	00	55	00
2½ ft	10	00	90	00
3 ft	15	00 .		
3½ ft	17	50		
4 ft	20	00		
BOULE DE NEIGE. Dwarf White-				
15 to 18 inEach	\$5	00		
	6			
20 to 24 in				
20 00 21 111	•	90		
CANDIDISSIMA. White—				
20 to 24 in	\$6	00	55	00
3 to 4 ft\$15 00 to				

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS CARACTACUS. Purple Crimson— Per 10 CHAS. BAGLEY. Bright Red-2 ft.Each \$6 00 3½ to 5 ft.\$20 00 to 30 00 CHAS. DICKENS. Scarlet-2 ft.Each \$6 00 2½ ft. 8 50 3 ft. 12 50 **DELICATISSIMUM.** White— E. S. RAND. Rich Scarlet-47 50 20 to 24 in. 6 50 EVERESTIANUM. Lavender. F. D. GODMAN. Crimson-24 in. 6 00 2½ ft. 10 00 GIGANTEUM. Rosy Crimson-47 50 24 in. 7 50 30 in. 10 00 67 50 90 00 GOMER WATERER. Blush White-3 ft.Each \$15 00 3½ ft. 20 00 HERBERT PARSONS. Lilac- 24 in. 7 50 30 in. 10 00 67 50 IGNATIUS SARGENT. Deep Pink-60 00 24 in. 8 50 30 in. 10 00 75 00 J. MARSHALL BROOKS. Scarlet-2 ft.Each \$ 6 50 KETTLEDRUM. Deep Red-2 ft.Each \$6 00 75 00 2½ ft. 8 50 3 ft. 15 00 4 to 5 ft. \$25 00 to 30 00 5 to 6 ft. 35 00 to 50 00

LADY ARMSTRONG. Pale Rose— 18 to 24 in				
2 ft	10	0.0		
3 ft	15	00		
LEE'S PURPLE. 2 ft	\$6	00		
	8			
LUCIFERUM. White—			Per	-
2 ft			$$55 \\ 67$	
3 ft				
MDC MW NDD Colors				
MRS. MILNER. Crimson— 2 ft	\$7	50		
2½ ft	$\frac{10}{15}$			
3½ ft				
4 ft	35	00		
MRS. C. S. SARGENT. Pink— 20 to 24 in	\$8	50	75	00
OLD PORT. Plum—			٠	
18 to 24 in	\$6	00		
PARSON'S GLORIOSUM. Blush—				
2 ft			$\frac{67}{75}$	
3 to 3½ ft	20	00	19	00
4 to 5 ft				
PARSON'S GRANDIFLORUM. Deep Pink-	_			
2 ft Each 2½ ft				
	15			
3½ to 4 ft\$20 00 to	25	00		
PRES. LINCOLN. Crimson—				
2 ft Each 2½ ft				
DUDDUDEUM FLECANG Prople				
PURPUREUM ELEGANS. Purple— 2 ftEach	\$6	00	55	00
2½ ft	8	50		00
ROSEUM ELEGANS. True pink type—				
18 in Each	•		65	
	$\frac{10}{12}$		$\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ 100 \end{array}$	
3 ft	$\overline{17}$	50	_00	
3½ ft	20	00		

NATIVE RHODODENDRONS RHODODENDRON carolinianum. Pale rosy pink-CAROLINIAN RHODODENDRON. Per 10 1½ ft. Each \$4 00 \$35 00 50 00 60 00 3 ft. 10 00 90.00 3½ ft. 15 00 135 00 R. catawbiense. CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. Late Spring blooms of rose lavender. 30 00 ft. 5 00 7 50 45 00 2½ ft. 60 00 3 ft. 90 00 3½ ft. 15 00 R. catawbiense alba. White. WHITE CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. 2 ft. R. catawbiense grandiflorum. Deep lavender- Specimens. 4½ ft. 30 00 Specimens. 5 ft. 35 00 Specimens. R. maximum. White to blush-white-ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON. Specimens 1½ to 2 ft. Nursery-grown. Each \$3 50 30 00 1½ to 2 tt. Nursery-grown. 4 00 2 to 2½ ft. Nursery-grown. 5 00 2½ to 3 ft. Nursery-grown. 6 00 3½ to 4 ft. Nursery-grown. 7 50 4 to 5 ft. Nursery-grown. 10 00 Collected Plants—Carload lots. Prices on 35 00 45 00 50 00 60 00 85 00 application. R. maximum roseum. Pale pink-R. wilsonianum (Dwarf). WILSON RHODODENDRON. A low compact grower; flowers small; deep pink. 15 to 18 in. from layers..........Each \$7 50 VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. LEATHERLEAF VIBURNUM. Medium height; semi-evergreen foliage, long leathery dark green; flowers yellowish white; fruit 45 00

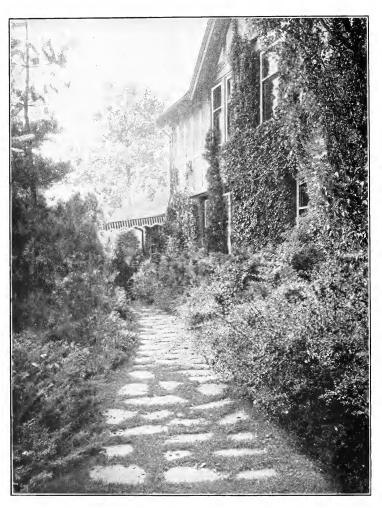
 Clumps
 Each \$1 50

 Extra Clumps
 3 50

30 00

YUCCA filamentosa.

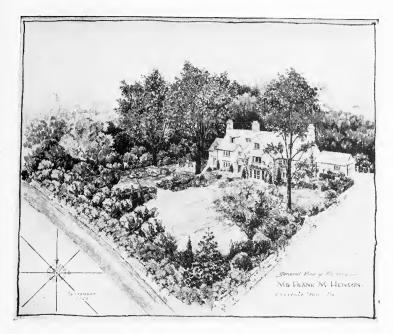
ADAM'S NEEDLE.



A WELL PLANTED APPROACH.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

THE CHARM of informal small shrub planting is shown here. The pendulous form, softness of outline and richness of color of Abelia, Azalea and Barberry massed under an occasional Pine and flowering tree, make this walk delightful and full of surprises at all seasons of the year. An unimportant and unattractive side of the house may thus be turned into a spot of beauty.



AN IDEAL SMALL PLACE.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

DECIDUOUS TREES

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names. All Prices are for Stock of Our Selection. Customer's Selection will be Charged at Value of Stock Selected

ACER dasycarpum.

SILVER MAPLE. Tall, stately tree growing	
best in moist soil; clear autumnal color.	Per 10
8 to 10 ft	\$20 00
10 to 12 ft 3 50	30 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 10 00	
18 to 20 ft.: 4 to 5 in\$15 00 to 20 00	

A. ginnala.

A. negundo.

BOXELDER. Rapid growing, medium height. For quick screen or windbreak.

10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.Each \$4 00 35 00

THE NORWAY MAPLE is a most valuable tree for lawn or street planting, where quick results are desired. It is of rugged constitution giving good results in positions where other trees will not thrive, and carrying broad, heavy, foliage, it is most useful either for shade or for screen purposes.

We offer the following sizes in trees which have been thoroughly root pruned so that they carry an abundance of fibrous feeding roots.

The tops have been cut back and thoroughly pruned, thus developing heavy stems and bushy tops, making a tree which we term extra heavy, as compared with the average Norway Maple.

The stock in the smaller sizes is limited, but in the grades from 3-inch caliper up, we can supply large quantities. We will be glad to make special prices for quantity lots, or for carload shipments.

ACER platanoides.

NORWAY MAPLE. Rapid growing; symmetrical; valuable for lawn, street and avenue planting; holds its rich green leaves till late in Fall taking on rich yellow tones.

							Per	10
12 to 14	ft.;	2½ to	2 3/4	inEach	\$7	50	\$70	00
				in				00
				in				50
				in				00
16 to 18	ft.; :	3% to	4	in	17	50	160	00
18 to 20	ft.;	4 to	$4\frac{1}{2}$	in	25	00		
18 to 20	ft.;	- / -	-					
		E	ach	\$30 00 to	50	00		

Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

Sizes. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and up can be supplied in hundred lots.

ACER platanoides purpurea.

SCHWEDLER PURPLE MAPLE. Purplish crimson foliage in Spring. In habit like Norway Maple. Use as specimen.

				Per 10					
		inEach		\$75 00					
14 to 16 f	ft.; 2½ to 2¾	in	10 00						
14 to 16 f	ft.; 3 to 3¼	in	15 00	125 00					
14 to 16 f	ft.; 3½ to 4	in	$20 \ 00$						
Larger pieces, prices on application.									

A. rubrum.

RED MAPLE. Strikingly vivid crimson. Fall foliage; tall, spreading; prefers moist positions; red flowers in early spring. 14 to 16 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in. Each \$7 50 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3¼ in. 15 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in. ...\$20.00 to 35 00

Specimens. 18 to 22 ft.; 4 to 7 in. Prices on

application.

A. saccharum.

SUGAR MAPLE. Broad-headed; erect; attractive autumn foliage. For street or lawn. Avoid boggy ground.

14	to	16	ft.;	$2\frac{1}{4}$	to	21/2	in.	\dots Each	\$7	50
14	to	16	ft.;	21/2	to	23/4	in.		8	50
14	to	16	ft.;	$2\frac{3}{4}$	to	3	in.		10	00
16	to	18	ft.;	3	to	$3\frac{1}{4}$	in.		15	00
16	to	18	ft.;	4	to	$4\frac{1}{4}$	in.		25	00
18	to	20	ft.;	$4\frac{1}{2}$	to	5	in.	\$35.00 to	50	00
		~			-		77	0 . 10 .		

Larger Specimen Trees. From 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

JAPANESE MAPLES

A. palmatum (polymorphum).

JAPANESE MAPLE. Dwarf, dense growing; bright green foliage, scarlet to purple in Fall. Rich as specimen or with evergreens.

6 to 7 ft. x 4 to 5 ft. Each \$35 00 to 50 00 Specimens. 8 to 12 ft.. Each \$60 00 to 100 00

A. palmatum atropurpureum dissectum.

WEEPING BLOODLEAF JAPANESE MAPLE. Very small. Deep blood-red divided foliage; spreading graceful branches.

Specimens. 3 to 3½ ft. spread.

Each \$25 00 to 40 00

Specimens. 4 to 5 ft. x 5 to 6 ft.

Each \$50 00 to 125 00

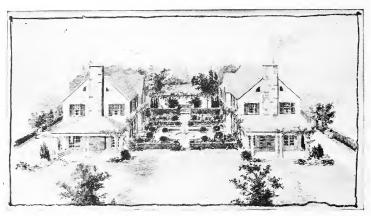
A. palmatum dissectum.

WEEPING CUT-LEAVED JAPANESE MA-Very dwarf; broad; graceful; light green foliage. Mass with evergreens.

2½ to 3 ft. x 4 ft. ... Each \$30 00 to \$40 00 3 to 4 ft. x 4 to 6 ft. \$50 00 to 125 00

AESCULUS glabra. OHIO BUCKEYE. Large growing; good foliage; yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft
A. hippocastanum. EUROPEAN HORSE CHESTNUT. Large; symmetrical; profuse white flowers. For lawn or group. 10 to 12 in.; 2¾ to 3 in Each \$10 00 12 to 14 ft.; 3 to 3¼ in 12 50 Specimens. 12 to 14 ft.; 3½ to 4 in. Each \$15.00 to 20 00 Specimens. 14 to 16 ft.; 4½ to 6 in. Each \$25.00 to 100 00 Specimens. Prices on application.
A. hippocastanum alba pleno. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. Regular outline; Maytime bloom. For lawn groups. 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ inEach \$20 00 16 to 18 ft.; 4 to 5 in\$25 00 to 100 00 Larger Specimen Trees. Prices on application.
AMYGDALUS (Peach). See Persica.
ARALIA Japonica. CHINESE ANGELICA TREE. Small tree, handsome ornamental foliage; large heads of white bloom in mid-summer. 8 to 10 ft
BETULA alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. 8 to 10 ft
B. alba laciniata. CUT-LEAF WEEPING WHITE BIRCH. 6 to 8 ft
B. lutea. YELLOW BIRCH. Golden brown bark. Rapid growth; broad form. Per 10 6 to 8 ft. Each \$2 50 \$20 00 8 to 10 ft. 3 50 30 00
B. nigra. RIVER BIRCH. 7 to 8 ft
CARPINUS betulus. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. Low, spreading; for clipped or pleached forms. A good specimen for lawns. Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B.&B. \$15.00 to \$20 00 Specimens. 12 to 14 ft. B.&B. 20.00 to 25 00

CARPINUS caroliniana. AMERICAN HORNBEAM. Shrubby tree; good foliage. Valuable for screen or hedge.	Per 1	
6 to 7 ft. Heavy	\$60 0 90 0	
CATALPA bignonioides nana. UMBRELLA CATALPA. Dense heads on slender stems give common name. For formal use. 5 to 6 ft. Standards		
7 to 8 ft. Standards 5 00		
C. speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. Large, hardy, rapid. White flowers. For heavy screen or woods planting. 12 to 14 ft	30 0	
	40 0	U
CELTIS occidentalis. HACKBERRY. A slow-growing tree, foliage resembling the Elm; a good dense-headed tree for screen purposes.		
6 to 8 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \end{array}$	
CERASUS avium alba plena. (Prunus.) DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING CHERRY. Beautiful small tree; enlivens border planting with its bloom.		
6 to 7 ft		
C. avium rosea pendula. PINK WEEPING JAPANESE CHERRY. A form of rare beauty and Japanese character for the garden. Flowers in early Spring. SPECIMENS		
3 to 4 ft. Bottom graftedEach \$10 00 5 to 6 ft. Bottom grafted 15 00 7 to 9 ft. Top grafted 5-yr. heads. Each \$25.00 to 50 00		
CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum.		
KATSURA TREE. Rich reddish Spring foliage; Fall coloring salmon pink.		
6 to 7 ft. B. & B Each \$12 50 7 to 8 ft. B. & B		
10 to 12 ft. B. & B		
CERCIS canadensis.		
AMERICAN RED BUD. Profuse rich purple flowers in early Spring. Effective with evergreens.		
3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 50 4 to 5 ft. 2 00 5 to 6 ft. 3 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 9 & 00 \\ 12 & 50 \\ 25 & 0 \end{array}$	0

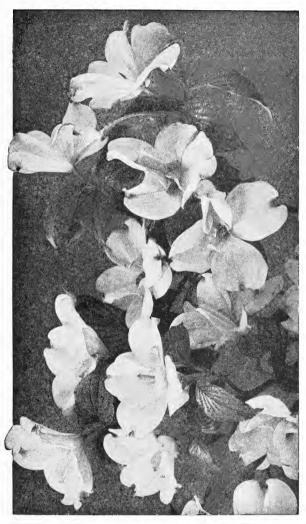


TWIN HOUSES AND A GARDEN.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

CORNUS. (See pages 66 and 67.)

C.	florida.	
	WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Small	
	upright tree. White blossoms; scarlet fruit.	
	For border with evergreens.	Per 10
	3 to 4 ft	\$15 00
	4 to 5 ft	22 50
	5 to 6 ft 3 00	25 00
	6 to 8 ft. B. & B 6 50	50 00
	8 to 10 ft. Heavy B. & B 7 50	60 00
	SPECIMEN DOGWOOD. Large picturesque trees, branches to the ground, 10 to 16 ft. in height and of equal spread.	
	Each \$35.00 to \$100 00	
C	florida.	
C.	STANDARDS. These trees in the formal	
	garden are extensively attractive.	
	8 to 9 ft.; headed 6 ft. B. & B. Each \$15 00	
	10 to 12 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft. B. & B. 20 00	
	12 to 14 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft. B. & B. 25 00	
	Specimens. 14 to 16 ft. B. & B. \$35.00 to 75 00	
_		
C.	florida pendula. WEEPING DOGWOOD.	
	5 to 6 ft. B. & B	
	7 to 8 ft. B. & B	
0		
C.	florida rubra. PINK FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Blooming	
	at the same season as the white form.	
	3 to 4 ft. B. & BEach \$5 00	47 50
	4 to 5 ft. B. & B	70 00
	5 to 6 ft. B. & B	
C	kousa.	
٥.	KOUSA DOGWOOD. A rare dogwood blooming in June. Large white flowers similar to our own Flowering Dogwood. 6 to 7 ft Each \$12 50	
	7 to 8 ft. B. & B. Specimens 17 50	
	8 to 9 ft. B. & B. Specimens 20 00	
	12 to 16 ft. B. & B. Specimens. \$35.00 to 75 00	
	Specimens.	



CORNUS FLORIDA MULTIBRACTEATA

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD

Few introductions have the merit of this double flowered dogwood. The eight-petaled blooms closely resemble the Camelia—are borne in clusters like C. florida, but give a richer effect in flower.

5	to	6	ft.	B. & BEach \$10 00	0
6	to	7	ft.	B & B 12 50	0
7	to	8	ft.	Specimens. B. & B 15 00	0
8	to	9	ft.	Specimens. B. & B	0

CR	SCARLET HAW. Useful as a small specimen, or in group or mass planting. White blooms in May; brilliant orange-scarlet fruit in Fall, holding very late. Specimens. 5 to 6 ft. B. & BEach \$5 00 Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. B. & B	Per 10 \$40 00 60 00 90 00	
C.	cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. June flowering; bright Fall coloring and red fruit. For high shrub border. 5 to 6 ft. B. & B. Each \$5 00 6 to 7 ft. B. & B. 6 50 Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. B. & B. 10 00 Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B. & B. 17 50 Specimens. 10 to 12 ft. B. & B. 20 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
C.	crus-galli. COCKSPUR THORN. Small, bushy tree; attractive flowers, long thorns, showy fruit; excellent for hedges. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$2 50 4 to 5 ft. 3 00 5 to 6 ft. Bushy 3 50 6 to 7 ft. B. & B. 5 00 7 to 8 ft. B. & B. 7 50 8 to 10 ft. B. & B. 10 00 Specimens.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \\ 45 & 00 \\ 70 & 00 \\ 90 & 00 \end{array}$	Per 100 \$125 00 175 00 250 00 400 00
C.	flava. Wide spreading habit; yellow fruits. 2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 4 to 5 ft. 2 50 5 to 6 ft. 3 50	8 50 12 50 20 00 30 00	85 00 150 00 250 00
C.	mollis. DOWNY HAWTHORN. Bright green leaves, showy flowers and scarlet fruit. 5 to 6 ft.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 30 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \\ 75 & 00 \\ 100 & 00 \\ 150 & 00 \end{array}$	
C.	oxycantha. ENGLISH HAWTHORN. Single white flowers. 3 to 4 ft.	13 50 17 50 20 00	
C.	oxycantha alba fl. pl. DOUBLE WHITE ENGLISH HAWTHORN. 4 to 5 ft. Each \$4 00 5 to 6 ft. 5 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
C.	oxycantha splendens. PAUL'S SCARLET ENGLISH HAWTHORN. 4 to 5 ft. Each \$3 50 5 to 6 ft. 5 00		

CRATAEGUS punctata.		
DOTTED HAWTHORN. Spreading habit, good foliage and flowers; bright reddish yel-		
low fruit.	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$20 & 00 \\ 24 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$100 & 00 \\ 150 & 00 \end{array}$
5 to 6 ft 3 50	$30 \ 00$	185 00
6 to 7 ft	36 00 60 00	
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. B. & B. 7 50 Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B. & B. 12 50	100 00	
DIOSPYROS virginiana.		
COMMON PERSIMMON. Medium tree; graceful spreading form; reddish-orange fruit.		
6 to 8 ftEach \$3 50 10 to 12 ft 5 00	$\frac{30}{40} \frac{00}{00}$	
12 to 14 ft	20 00	
FAGUS americana.		
AMERICAN BEECH. Handsome symmetrical tree; smooth gray bark. Excellent for screen and lawn or specimen. For high hedges when clipped.		
7 to 8 ft. Bushy. B. & BEach \$15 00 8 to 10 ft. Bushy. B. & B 17 50		
8 to 10 ft. Bushy. B. & B		
Broad Specimens. 10 to 12 ft 75 00		
F. sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. Compact tree, tenacious		
of foliage till early Winter; unsurpassed for		
hedges. Specially Fine Stock. 5 to 6 ft. Bushy. B. & BEach \$10 00		
5 to 6 ft. Bushy. B. & BEach \$10 00 6 to 7 ft. Bushy. B. & B	135 00	
8 to 10 ft. B. & B	$225 \ 00$	
10 to 12 ft. B. & B	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 265 & 00 \\ 285 & 00 \end{array} $	
14 to 16 ft. B. & B 50 00		
Specimens. 18 to 25 ft. Prices on application.		
F. sylvatica purpurea.		
PURPLE BEECH. Plant with green-foliaged neighbors to bring out rich purplish color.		
Specimens. 10 to 12 ft. B. & BEach \$35 00		
Specimens. 14 to 30 ft. Prices on application.		
F. sylvatica riversi.		
RIVERS BEECH. Much deeper purple foliage than foregoing. Use as specimen.		ŕ
6 to 7 ft. B. & BEach \$15 00		
7 to 8 ft. B. & B		
0 . 00 t- 0" ft . 00 t- 00 ft appead		

Specimens. 20 to 35 ft.; 20 to 30 ft. spread.

Prices on application.

FRAXINUS americana. WHITE ASH. One of the handsomest of our large broad-headed trees suitable for street and avenue or park planting. In Autumn the	
coloring of the foliage is unusually beautiful.	Per 10
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in	\$30 00 40 00 50 00
GINGKO biloba. (Salisburia.)	
MAIDENHAIR TREE. For use as tall avenue tree. Will thrive in smoky situations. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern, and turns brilliant yellow in Fall. Untrimmed, it forms a charming, open, irregular head. Resembles Lombardy Poplar in early stages of growth.	
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ in	
8 to 10 ft.; 13/4 in 5 00 10 to 12 ft.; 2 in 6 00	$45 00 \\ 54 00$
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ in	60 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ in	67 50
18 to 20 ft.; 3 to 4 in\$25.00 to 35 00	
GLEDITSCHIA aquatica.	
WATERLOCUST. Airy-leaved, white-flowering tree, thriving in moist places.	
10 to 12 ft Each \$2 50 12 to 14 ft 3 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 26 & 00 \end{array}$
G. triacanthos.	
HONEY LOCUST. Large, thorn-armed tree with white fragrant flowers.	
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 inEach \$5 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 4 in	45 00
18 to 20 ft.; 5 to 6 in\$25.00 to 35 00	
GYMNOCLADUS dioica.	
KENTUCKY COFFEETREE. Interesting open-headed tree; luxuriant, divided foliage.	
8 to 10 ft	30 00
10 to 12 ft	$\frac{40}{90} \frac{00}{00}$
, ,2 == : ==== : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	000
HALESIA tetraptera. GREAT SILVERBELL. A small tree with rounded top; dark green foliage. Small white flowers in early May. A desirable garden tree.	
5 to 6 ftEach \$2 00	1 5 00
6 to 7 ft	20 00 3 0 00
8 to 10 ft 4 50	40 00

HICORA alba. (HICKORY.) 4 to 5 ft	Per \$20		
JUGLANS cinerea. (BUTTERNUT.) 6 to 8 ft.	20 25		
J. sieboldiana. (JAPANESE WALNUT.) 8 to 10 ft. Each \$2 50 10 to 12 ft. 3 50	20 32		
KOELREUTERIA paniculata. VARNISH TREE. Characteristically Chinese, bearing golden-yellow flowers in July. Rich golden brown Fall foliage.			
7 to 8 ft			
LABURNUM vulgare. GOLDEN CHAIN. A small tree bearing long racemes of golden blossoms in June.			
4 to 5 ft.		00	
LARIX leptolepsis. JAPANESE LARCH. Soft bluish-green foliage. Rapid growing.			
8 to 10 ft	$\frac{70}{80}$	00 00 00 00 00	
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. SWEETGUM. Maple-like leaves purplish- crimson in Fall; medium height. For lawn or avenue.			
8 to 9 ft		00 00	
LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. TULIPTREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers.			
8 to 10 ft	20	00 00 00	Per 100 \$150 00 250 00

	MAGNOLIAS—FLOWERING TREE	S	
MA	AGNOLIA macrophylla. RARE.		
	BIGLEAF MAGNOLIA. Growing to a height of forty feet. Leaves 15 to 24 inches long		
	and wide in proportion. Blooms white—10		
	inches in diameter. Hardy at Philadelphia.	Per 10	
	5 to 6 ft. B. & BEach \$6 00	\$50 00	
	6 to 7 ft. B. & B	60 0 0 8 5 00	
	9 to 10 ft. B. & B	00 00	
M			
141.	tripetala. UMBRELLA MAGNOLIA. Open headed,		
	spreading; large leaves and blossoms.		Per 100
	8 to 10 ft	30 00	\$250 00
	10 to 12 ft	35 00	300 00
	14 to 16 ft		
M	CHINESE VARIETIES alexandriana.		
	ALEXANDER MAGNOLIA. Hardy and		
	vigorous. Large, glossy foliage; deep cup-		
	shaped pink tinted flowers in April. 6 to 7 ftEach \$25 00 to 35 00		
	8 to 10 ft		
M	kobus.		
IVI.	KOBUS MAGNOLIA. One of the most desir-		
	able of the magnolia family seldom included		
	in general ornamental planting. The flower		
	is pure white, rather cup shaped, standing		
	well above the opening foliage and the whole habit of the plant is dense and sym-		
	metrical.		
	Kobus forms a handsome specimen.		
	4 to 5 ftEach \$10 00	85 00	
	5 to 6 ft		
	Standards. 6 to 7 ft		
M	lennei.		
141.	LENNE MAGNOLIA. Strong-growing, pur-		
	ple colored, cup-shaped, April blossoms		
	against dark green foliage. 4 to 5 ft		
	5 to 6 ft		
	6 to 7 ft		
	Specimens. 8 to 10 ft\$50 00 to 100 00		
M.	soulangeana.		
	SAUCER MAGNOLIA. Hardy, vigorous,		
	large, glossy foliage; pink cup-shaped flowers		
	in April. One of the best garden or specimen plants.		
	3 to 4 ft		
	5 to 6 ft 15 00		
	6 to 7 ft		
	7 to 8 ft		
M.	stellata.		
	STAR MAGNOLIA. Low, slow-growing, bushy variety. Very early; pure white showy		
	flowers. For the garden or border.		
	2 to 2½ ftEach \$15 00		
	2½ to 3 ft 20 00		



THE SWEET MAGNOLIA

Magnolia Glauca

A BEAUTIFUL, small, shrubby tree, thriving in any good soil or situation, and useful for positions too damp for many trees. The rich, glossy green foliage is glaucous beneath, giving the whole a silvery sheen. The cream-white, waxlike flowers are highly fragrant, and the seed-pods which follow open to show brilliant coral seeds.

Used in masses with evergreens, in the shrub border, as hedges or for specimens, it gives added pleasure to any planting.

Recently Transplanted Stock Dug and Shipped with a Ball of Soil

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet	55 0 0	\$45 00
4 to 5 feet	6 0 0	50 00
5 to 6 feet	7 50	65 0 0
6 to 7 feet	8 50	75 00
7 to 8 feet	.0 00	90 00
8 to 10 feet	5 00	135 00

Flowering Apples

The Flowering Crab Apples, with their fragrant flowers in a great array of color from pure white to deep red, followed by attractively colored fruits, yellow, orange and red, are coming more and more into general favor for ornamental planting. They are ideal for the border, hillside or for garden specimens.

MALUS baccata.				
	OWERING CRAB. Free, 1	obust,		
	tree with white flowers.			10
	Each		\$31	
			36	00
0 (0 1 1(5 00	40	00
M. coronaria.				
	Γ CRAB. Fragrant blush	bloom		
and large frui		Dioom		
5 to 6 ft		\$4 00	36	00
				0.0
				50
			85	00
10 to 12 it		19 00		
M. dawsoniana.				
	LOWERING CRAB.	Large		
	and yellowish-green fruit,			
5 to 6 ft		\$4 00		
6 to 7 ft		5 00		
M. floribunda.				
	FLOWERING CRAB. Powers followed by red fru			
	•		9.0	0.0
	Each		36 45	00
			10	00
M. floribunda atro				
CARMINE CI red blossoms.	RAB. Very showy; rich	rose-		
5 to 6 ft		\$4 00	36	00
			45	00
			57	50
8 to 9 ft	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10 00		
M. ioensis.				
	CRAB. Peach blush, d	ouble.		
sweet-scented		,		
	Each			
6 to 7 ft	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 0 00		
M. niedzwetzkyan	a.			
	AB. Showy deep pink flo	wers:		
	very ornamental.	,		
	Each	\$4 00	36	00
			45	00
		7 50		
8 to 10 ft		10 00		

FLOWERING APPLES-Continued

	FLOWERING APPLES—Continued	
MA	LUS parkmani.	
	PARKMANN CRAB. Compact form, tenacious of its dark green foliage; semi-double,	
	rose-pink blossoms.	Per 10
	4 to 5 ft Each \$3 50 5 to 6 ft 4 00	\$31 50 36 00
M.	sargenti. SARGENT'S FLOWERING CRAB. Dwarf, spreading habit; white blooms; colored fruit. 4 to 5 ft. Each \$3 50 6 to 7 ft. 5 00 7 to 8 ft. 7 50 8 to 9 ft. 10 00	31 50 45 00
M.	SCHEIDECKER CRAB. Deep rose-colored	
	blossoms. Double.	0.0.00
	5 to 6 ft Each \$4 00 6 to 7 ft 5 00	36 00 45 00
	6 to 7 ft	45 00
M.	sieboldi.	
	TORINGO CRAB. Small; single white or blush blossoms and small yellow fruit.	36 00
	4 to 5 ftEach \$4 00	36 UU
M.	chinese flowering crab. Double, deep coral-red blossoms. Very showy. 5 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
M.	CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. Double white. 5 to 6 ft	36 00
	6 to 7 ft	45 00
M.	blush white.	91 50
	4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 31 & 50 \\ 36 & 00 \end{array}$
NY	SSA sylvatica (Tupelo or Sour Gum). A medium size tree of slow growth. Desirable for its rich colored Fall foliage.	
	3 to 4 ft	
OX	SOURWOOD. One of the most ornamental small trees; valuable in shrubberies, and in combinations used as an undergrowth. 3 to 4 ft	20 00
	4 to 5 ft. 3 50 5 to 6 ft. 4 00 6 to 7 ft. 5 00	$\begin{array}{cccc} {\bf 30} & {\bf 00} \\ {\bf 35} & {\bf 00} \\ {\bf 40} & {\bf 00} \end{array}$

PERSICA vulgaris alba plena.		
DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED PEACH.		
Pretty in formal garden or with evergreens in border.	Per 10	
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 50		
P. vulgaris rosea pl.		
DOUBLE PINK FLOWERING PEACH.	10.00	
4 to 5 ft	12 00	
P. vulgaris sanguinea plena.		
DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING PEACH. With		
very beautiful large double red flowers. 4 to 5 ft	19 00	
4 to 5 ft	12 00	
PLANERA japonica.		
JAPANESE WATER ELM. RARE.		
Specimens. 16 to 18 ft. Each \$25.00 to \$50 00		
PLATANUS orientalis.		
EUROPEAN PLANE TREE. This rapid-grow-		
ing, symmetrical, wide-spreading tree, is most		
suitable for city street planting. Attractive trunk and foliage, fine, symmetrical head.		Per 100
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$4 00	$42 \ 50$	
12 to 14 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in 6 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 7 00		450 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in		
14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in. 8 50 16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in. 10 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in. 15 00		
16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 15 00		
POPULUS berolinensis. NEW.		
VOLGA POPLAR. Habit of growth similar		
to the Lombardy Poplar.		
10 to 12 ft	$20 \ 00$	160 00
P. bolleana.		
BOLLEANA POPLAR. Rapid growth-fasti-		
giate form, olive gray bark, foliage green above, silvery underneath.		
10 to 12 ftEach \$3 00	25 00	
12 to 14 ft 3 50	$\frac{25}{30} \frac{00}{00}$	
14 to 16 ft 4 50	$40 \ 00$	
P. cordata.		
SMALL-LEAF POPLAR of rapid growth, form-		
ing a large broad headed tree superior to the "Carolina Popular."		
10 to 12 ftEach \$2 50	17 00	
12 to 14 ft	30 00	200 00
14 to 16 ft 4 50	$40 \ 00$	
P. nigra italica.		
LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall, rapid growing.		
Useful to break horizontal monotony, or		
grouped to screen objectionable views. 8 to 10 ft	10 50	100 00
8 to 10 ft	$\begin{array}{cc}12&50\\20&00\end{array}$	$100 00 \\ 160 00$
12 to 14 ft 3 50	30 00	2 00 0 0
14 to 16 ft 4 00 16 to 18 ft 6 00	$\frac{35}{50} \frac{00}{00}$	250 0 0
	90 00	



A NORMAN COURT YARD.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

Per 10

POPULUS robusta.

FALSE LOMBARDY POPLAR. Much broader habit than the Lombardy, forming broad columnar top; large foliage; rapid growth. Especially useful for screening.

14 to 16 ft.; 2½ in. Cal.Each \$4 00 \$35 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3 in. Cal. 5 00 45 00

PRUNUS pissardi.

PURPLELEAF PLUM.

4	to	5	ft.	Each	\$2	50	20 - 00
5	to	6	ft.		3	50	30 - 00

P. triloba.

FLOWERING PLUM. Small, regular, white-flowering tree for garden or massing against tall evergreens.

3	to	4	Ĭt.	 ÐΤ	UU	8 00
4	to	5	ft.	 1	50	10 00

Trees for Screens and Windbreaks

By properly planting trees of quick-growing varieties in combination with slower growing, more permanent sorts, it is easily possible in a few years' time effectively to blot out objectionable views which mar the outlook from house or lawn, at the same time, by planting flowering trees, evergreens or shrubs on the lawn side, producing an added attractive landscape feature.



A WELL FRAMED VISTA AT ANDORRA HOUSE.

THE effect of a pool of still water depends largely upon its setting. The charm of this one is two-fold; because of its position as a fore-ground for a view of folding distant hills, and because of its immediate setting of mature, towering specimens of the Oriental Arborvitae, which gives one the impression of having been reflected in the quiet water almost as long as the ancient hills beyond.

THE OAK

On account of its long life and freedom from injury by storms the Oak is generally looked upon as an extremely slow growing tree. To the contrary some varieties grow quite as fast as our other hardwood trees, notably the Pin and Red Oaks.

QUERCUS alba.

WHITE OAK. Broad, open head; in the Fall purplish-brown leaves, on spreading branches, held through Winter.

8	to	1 0	ft.											E	la	(eh	\$5	00
10	to	12	ft.		 													7	50
12	to	14	ft.		 													10	00

Q. bicolor.

SWAMP WHITE OAK. Vigorous; holds leaves till early Winter. Prefers moisture.

Specimens. 18 to 25 ft. Prices on application.

O. coccinea.

SCARLET OAK. Symmetrical and eminently fitting as a specimen tree, taking on the most gorgeous shades of brilliant scarlet in the Fall and holding its dried leaves during the Winter.

12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in.Each \$15 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in. 20 00 16 to 20 ft.; 3½ to 6 in. B. & B. at \$15.00 per inch of caliper.

Q. macrocarpa.

MOSSYCUP OAK. Fine habit and form. Tall with wide spreading head and massive branches; twigs of the branches are covered with a peculiar cork bark which is interesting.

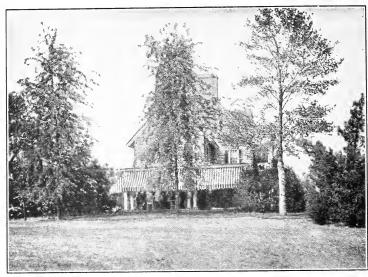
12	to	14	ft.;	$2\frac{1}{4}$	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$	in.	\dots Each	\$7	50
14	to	16	ft.;	21/2	to	3	in.		12	50
16	to	18	ft.;	3	to	31/2	in.		15	00
16	to	18	ft ·	4	to	5	in	\$20.00 to	35	0.0

Q. palustris.

PIN OAK. Graceful, spreading. Pyramidal habit; deeply cut leaves held late into Winter. Lawn or street.

14 to 16	ft.;	$2\frac{1}{2}$	to	$2\frac{3}{4}$	in.	\dots Each	\$1 0	00
16 to 18	ft.;	3	to	31/2	in.		15	00
16 to 18	ft.;	41/2	to	5	in.	\$25.00 to	35	00

Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading, from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.



ANDORRA HOUSE.

OUERCUS concordia.

GOLDEN ENGLISH OAK. Offering one unusually fine specimen of this rare tree, 25 ft. in height by 6½ inches caliper, branched 5½ ft. from the ground with a spread of branches of 20 ft., for \$350.00. At this price it will be balled and placed on platform. Delivery charges will be additional.

QUERCUS robur fastigata.

PYRAMIDAL ENGLISH OAK. Upright columnar growth; very formal; foliage dark green.

Q. rubra.

RED OAK. Stately, spreading, symmetrical; leaves shining deep green; rich Fall color.

NOTE—Sizes 12 to 14 ft. and up can be supplied in hundred lots.

Specimens Nursery Grown Red Oaks in large sizes—trees, 25 to 40 feet in height. Price on application.

Q. velutina.

BLACK OAK. Tall, open-headed, stately. Retains browned leaves in Winter.

10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in.Each \$6 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in. 7 50

DECIDOOD TREED	
RHUS. (See also page 77.)	
R. glabra. SMOOTH SUMAC. Dwarf; open head. Brilliant crimson fruit and Fall foliage. Mass or border.	Per 10
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 00	\$8 50
6 to 8 ft	$\frac{98}{12} \frac{50}{50}$
R. glabra laciniata. CUT LEAF SMOOTH SUMAC.	
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 00 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$
R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMAC. Lacy, finely-cut leaf. Mass in border for brilliant Fall coloring.	
3 to 4 ft	6 00 8 50
R. typhina laciniata. CUT LEAF STAGHORN SUMAC.	
4 to 6 ftEach \$1 50	12 50
SALIX babylonica. BABYLON WEEPING WILLOW. Too familiar to need description. Appropriate for waterside planting.	
7 to 8 ft	30 00
S. britzensis. BRONZE WILLOW. Upright conical habit. Bronzy yellow bark.	
8 to 10 ft	
S. caprea. PUSSY WILLOW.	
4 to 5 ftEach \$2 00	15 00
5 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{cccc} 20 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$
6 to 8 ft	40 00
S. lutea pendula. WEEPING GOLDEN WILLOW.	
10 to 12 ft. Heavy	
SASSAFRAS variifolium. COMMON SASSAFRAS. Spreading round top; valuable for screen. Brilliant orange-yellow Fall foliage.	
6 to 8 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 15 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$
SORBUS aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. For border plantation, where bright scarlet berries enliven Winter landscape.	
7 to 8 ft	



A SCREEN OF CEDARS.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

STYRAX japonica.

JAPANESE SNOWBELL. Low, spreading, symmetrical. For border or specimen planting. One of the finest flowering trees. Nod-Per 10 ding white flowers. \$12 00 6 ft. 5 to 16 00 ft. 2 00 6 to 7 to 8 ft. 2 50 20 - 009 ft. 3 00 8 to 5 00 10 to 12 ft. 42 50

SYRINGA JAPONICA. (See Shrubs.)

TILIA americana.

AMERICAN LINDEN.

Specimens. 16 to 25 ft.; 5 to 10 in. cal. Prices on application.

T. euchlora.

CRIMEAN LINDEN. Thick, deep green, glossy foliage on bright green young growth. For avenue.

Specimens. 20 to 22 ft.; 5 to 6 in. cal. Prices on application.

T. tomentosa.

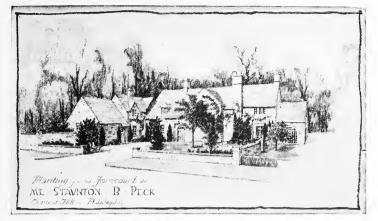
SILVER LINDEN.

Specimens. 18 to 25 ft.; 5 to 12 in. cal. Prices on application.

Γ. vulgaris.

COMMON EUROPEAN LINDEN. Vigorous, handsome, symmetrical; rapid growing. Excellent for avenues.

CONTON TOT WITCH	
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½	in Each \$7 50
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3	
12 to 14 ft.; 3 to 3½	in. cal 15 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4	in. cal 20 00
C: 18 to 25 ft	Prices on application



ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT

ELM

Holding a distinctive place as a street tree or stately specimen the American Elm has become more widely known than some of the other varieties; these should share with the American species its popularity as they are adapted to a wide range.

ULMUS americana. AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Peculiarly appropriate for street or lawn planting.	
giving vaulted cathedral effect.	Per 10
14 to 16 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in Each \$7 50	\$65 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in	90 00
15 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in	11 2 50
15 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in, 15 00	135 00
16 to 18 ft.: 4 to 4½ in	

Specimens. 20 to 30 ft.; 6 to 9 in. Prices on application.

U. campestris. ENGLISH

ELM. Round-topped. branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn.

 Specimens.
 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 5 in.
 Each \$15.00 to 35 00

 Specimens.
 18 to 30 ft.; 6 to 12 in.
 Prices on application.

 Specimens.

U. campestris, wheatleyi.

WHEATLEY ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée.

12 to 14 ft.; 3 to 3½ in.Each \$25 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 3¾ in.30 00 18 to 20 ft.; 4 to 5 in. ..\$35.00 to 50 00 Specimens. 6 to 7 in. cal...\$100.00 to 150 00

U. glabra. SCOTCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head with spreading branches.

10 to 12 ft.; 2½ to 3 in. ... Each \$10 00 12 to 14 ft.; 3½ to 4 in. ... 15 00 14 to 16 in.; 4 to 4½ in. ... 17 50 Specimens. 18 to 20 ft.; 6 to 8 in.

Each \$75.00 to \$150 00

U. racemosa. ROCK ELM. Large growing, forming an oblong, rounded top.



THIS axis-vista is similar to that shown on page 28, but the requirements as to detail and general atmosphere are different. A softer, more naturalistic framework was desirable and this was obtained effectively by the use of the Drooping Privet (Ligustrum Regelianum) backed by Dogwood (Cornus Florida); Flowering Crabs (Malus in variety), Flowering Cherry (Cerasus Avium alba Plena); Hawthorne (Crataegus in variety) tied together with drifts of Golden Bell (Forsythia) and the rich fruiting Viburnums.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names All Prices are for Stock of Our Selection. Customer's Selection will be Charged at Value of Stock Selected

	Selection will be Charged at Value of Stock	Selected	I
AE	BELIA grandiflora.		
	GLOSSY ABELIA. Dwarf; glossy foliage, Flowers continuously from July till frost, arbutus-like pink. Use in masses. 12 to 18 in. field grown Each \$0.75 18 to 24 in. field grown 1 00 18 to 24 in. Extra heavy 1 50 2 to 2½ ft. Extra heavy 2 00 3 ft. Extra heavy 2 50	Per 10 \$3 00 8 50 12 50 17 50 20 00	Per 100 \$50 00 75 00 100 00
A C	CANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum.		
	BUSH ARALIA. Quick growing, for screen planting; dark green foliage held late in Fall.		
	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 5 to 6 ft. 1 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 00 \\ 4 & 50 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	30 00 40 00
٩N	IORPHA fruticosa.		
	INDIGOBUSH. Fine feathery foliage; dark violet flowers.		
	5 to 6 ftEach \$0.75	5 00	40 00
٩N	MYGDALUS communis. (See also Trees.)		
	WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flowers in Spring. Suitable in flower border.		
	2 to 3 ftEach \$1 50	10 00	
۹.	communis rosea.		
	PINK FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive.		
	2 to 3 ft	10 00 15 00	
A R	ALIA. (See also Acanthopanax.)		
٩R	ONIA arbutifolia brilliantissima.		
	RED CHOKEBERRY. Bright red berries enhance the value of this low border shrub.		
	2 to 3 ft Each \$1 00 3 to 4 ft 1 50	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 50 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 45 & 00 \\ 65 & 00 \end{array}$
۸.	melanocarpa.		
	BLACK CHOKEBERRY. Glossy, black fruit; low growing; white flowers, attracting the birds.		
	2 to 3 ft Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft 1 00	5 00 6 00	

NATIVE AZALEAS

Heavy Field-Grown Clumps

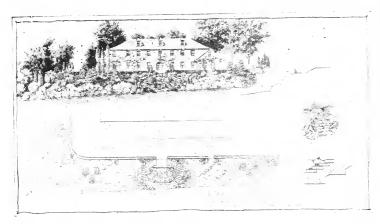
Small shrubs adapted for massing in shrubbery borders and naturalizing in woods. Prolific bloomers extending over a period from April to June; showy among evergreens. Under Evergreen Shrubs will be found many other varieties of great beauty.

AZALEA. (See also pages 27 and 29.)

AZ.	ALEA. (See also pages 27 and 29.)	
A.	arborescens. SWEET AZALEA. Broad, bushy; white flowers in June; leaves turning bronze in Fall. 18 to 24 in. clumps	Per 10 \$25 00
A.	calendulacea (lutea). FLAME AZALEA. Brilliant, lemon-yellow and orange flowers in late May. Mass with evergreens.	
	15 to 18 in. clumps Each \$3 00 18 to 24 in. clumps 3 50 24 to 30 in. clumps 4 50 30 to 36 in clumps 7 50	24 00 28 00 36 00
A.	canadensis. RHODORA. Excellent for moist places, low growing, covered with lavender flowers in May.	
	18 in. clumps. HeavyEach \$3 50 24 in. clumps. Heavy	$\begin{array}{ccc} 30 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$
A.	canescens. PIEDMONT AZALEA. Fragrant blush flowers in early May. 18 to 24 in. clumps	30 00
A.	kaempferi. TORCH AZALEA. Foliage bright green— flowers varying from coral red to orange	
	pink. 18 to 24 in. Each \$4 00 24 to 30 in. 8 50 30 to 36 in. 12 50	37 50
A.	vaseyi. PINK SHELL AZALEA.	
	18 to 24 in. clumps Each \$4 50 24 to 30 in. clumps 6 00 30 to 36 in. clumps 7 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 40 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \\ 65 & 00 \end{array}$
A.	viscosa. SWAMP AZALEA. Fragrant white flowers in July. Ideal for damp situation.	
	24 to 30 in. clumps Each \$4 00 30 to 36 in. clumps 4 50 3½ to 4 ft. clumps 6 00 4 to 5 ft. clumps 10 00 5 to 6 ft. clumps 12 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 35 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \\ 85 & 00 \\ 100 & 00 \\ \end{array}$
A.	mollis. Mixed colors,	

15 to 18 in.Each \$3 50 30 00

BENZOIN aestivale.		
SPICE BUSH. Tall, spreading; red berries. Does well in shade or sun.	Per 10	
2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00 3 to 4 ft.	\$7 50 10 00 15 00	
BERBERIS sieboldi.		
SIEBOLD BARBERRY. Handsome tall shrub; beautiful Fall effect in leaf and berry.		
2 to 3 ft	4 50	Per 100 \$40 00
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 6 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	50 00
B. thunbergi. THUNBERG BARBERRY. The Ideal Hedge Plant. A low spreading plant with rich green foliage turning scarlet in the Fall. Bright red berries. For hedging set 18 to 24 in. stock 18 inches		
apart, centre to centre.	4 50	
15 to 18 in. 18 to 24 in. 24 to 30 in. 30 to 36 in. SPECIAL SPECIAL Each \$0 50 75 1 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 50 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	$15 00 \\ 18 00$
24 to 30 in. > SPECIAL \(\lambda \ldots \ld	6 00	20 00
30 to 36 in. 36 to 42 in. \(\begin{array}{ccccc} \ldots & 1 & 50 \\ \ldots & 2 & 00 \end{array} \end{array}	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array} $	30 00
COMMON EUROPEAN BARBERRY. Medium height; yellow flowers followed by bright red fruit. Attractive with evergreens. 2 to 3 ft		35 00
OXEYE BUTTERFLY BUSH.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	
CALYCANTHUS floridus.		
SWEET SHRUB. Tall, upright shrub; thrives in sun or shade; handsome foliage.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$1 00	7 50	
3 to 4 ft 1 50	10 00	
4 to 5 ft	15 00	
CERCIS chinensis.		
CHINESE REDBUD. Strong growing; heavily laden with pinkish purple flowers in early Spring; handsome soft green foliage.		
2 to 3 ft. Heavy	20 00 30 00	
3 to 4 ft. Heavy 3 50 4 to 5 ft. Heavy 4 00 5 to 6 ft. Heavy 5 00	35 00 45 00	
CHIONANTHUS virginica.		
WHITE FRINGE. Large growing shrub with		
rich heavy foliage and lacy flowers.		
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. Each \$3 50 Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. 5 00 Specimens. 8 to 9 ft. 7 50		



A TERRACE SLOPE PLANTED.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

CITRUS trifoliata.

HARDI URANGE. Dense growing with	
deep green leaves and stems. Orange fruit	
about 1½ in. in diameter.	Per 10
2 to 3 ftEach \$1 00	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft	12 50

CLETHRA alnifolia.

SUMMERS growing;						
Summer .						Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	 	Ea	ch \$1	00 8	50	\$75 00
3 to 4 ft.	 		1	50 12	50	100 00

COMPTONIA asplenifolia.

SWEETFERN.	Most	useful	for	underg	rov	vth		
and for shady	location	ns.						
2 to 3 ft. heav	v			Each	\$1	50	10	0.0

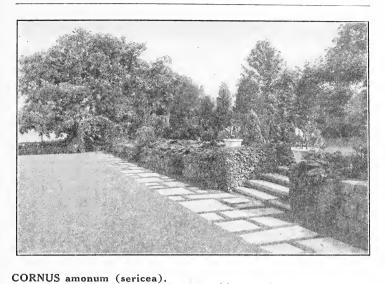
CORNUS, Dogwoods or Osiers. (Also pages 44, 45 and 67.)

Strong growing shrubs attractive for their wealth of flowers, as well as abundant berries, leaf coloring in Summer and Fall, and their bright colored branches in Winter.

C. alba.

TARTARIAN	DOGWOOD.	Flowers	white;
fruit blue: br	anches red. s	nreading	

2	to	3	ft.	Each	\$0	75	5	00	35	00
3	to	4	ft.		1	00	6	00	45	00
4	to	5	ft.		1	50	7	50	60	00



	SILKY DOGWOOD. Flowers white; fruit blue; branches deep red and spreading. 2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 75 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 5 to 6 ft. Heavy 1 50 6 to 8 ft. 2 00	Per 10 \$5 00 6 00 7 50 12 50	Per 100 \$35 00 40 00 50 00
C.	mas. CORNELIAN CHERRY. Covered with bright yellow flowers in early Spring; tall, open growing.		
	3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 50 5 to 6 ft. 2 00 6 to 7 ft. 2 50 7 to 8 ft. 3 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 50 \\ 15 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 90 & 00 \\ 115 & 00 \\ 135 & 00 \\ 150 & 00 \end{array}$
C.	paniculata. GRAY DOGWOOD. Upright, tall shrub; flowers and fruit white on red stems.	- 00	
	2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 5 to 6 ft. Heavy. 2 50	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ccc} 40 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$
c.	sanguinea. BLOODTWIG DOGWOOD. Flowers white; fruit black; branches bright red and upright. 4 to 5 ft	7 50	
	5 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 8 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	
C.	stolonifera. RED-OSIER. Red bark; white flowers and berries. Excellent for water-side planting.	5 50	
	3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 50 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$	75 00
C.	stolonifera flaviramea (aurea). GOLDENTWIG OSIER. Flowers white. Attractive when planted with the red twigged varieties.		
	2 to 3 ft	5 00	45 00

CC	ORYLUS americana. AMERICAN HAZEL. Tall growing border shrub; large dark green leaves; bearing hazel nuts. 2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 4 to 5 ft. 1 25 5 to 6 ft. 1 50 6 to 7 ft. 2 00 7 to 8 ft. 2 50	Per 10 \$6 00 7 50 9 00 12 50 16 00 20 00	Per 100 \$40 00 60 00 65 00 75 00 85 00 100 00
C.	avellana purpurea. PURPLE FILBERT. 2 to 3 ft		
CC	TONEASTER. (See also Evergreen Shrubs.)		
CY	TOONIA japonica. FLOWERING QUINCE. The Spring branches are covered with dark green, glossy foliage, and in May the plant is a blaze of color.		
C.		$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \end{array}$	
C.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$	
DE	SLENDER DEUTZIA. Dwarf. White flowers cover the entire plant. For edge of shrubberies.		
	18 to 24 in	$\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	$\frac{50}{75} \frac{00}{00}$
D.	lemoinei. LEMOINE DEUTZIA. Early bloomer; white flowers on upright branches. 2 to 3 ft	6 00 7 50	40 00 50 00
D.	scabra. FUZZY DEUTZIA. Tall grower with double-white, bell-shaped flowers. Attractive foliage. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$0.75 4 to 5 ft. 1.00 5 to 6 ft. 1.50	5 00 6 50 7 50	40 00 50 00 60 00
D.	scabra candidissima. SNOWFLAKE DEUTZIA. Vigorous, graceful grower; double white flowers. One of the best. 5 to 6 ft	7 50	60 00
D.	scabra, Pride of Rochester. Tall; flowers tinted with pink.		
	6 to 8 ft. 2 50 3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 5 to 6 ft. 1 50	17 50 5 00 6 50 8 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 85 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$

DE	UTZIA scabra rosea plena.		
	A strong grower with double flowers tinted		
	rosy white.	Per 10	
	3 to 4 ft Each \$0.75 4 to 5 ft	\$5 00 6 50	Per 100 \$50 00
	5 to 6 ft	8 50	60 00
D.	scabra watereri. Double pink. WATERER DEUTZIA.		
	2 to 3 ftEach \$0.75	5 00	35 00
	3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 8 & 50 \end{array}$	$\frac{40}{50} \frac{00}{00}$
	5 to 6 ft	$\frac{3}{12} \frac{50}{50}$	60 00
D.	scabra wellsi. Double white flowers. WELLS DEUTZIA.		
	4 to 5 ft		40 00
	5 to 6 ft	7 50	60 00
DII	ERVILLA sessifolia. SOUTHERN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Low, spreading shrub; attractive when massed on borders or covering slopes.		
	2 to 3 ftEach \$0.75	6 50	
	3 to 4 ft 1 00		
D.	trifida. DWARF BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Low grower. Yellow flowers in Summer. 2 to 3 ft	6 50	40 00
EI I	FACNIC L		
EL	EAGNUS longipes. CHERRY ELEAGNUS. Large growing with reddish-brown scaly branches. Foliage dark green. Flowers yellowish white and fragrant. Fruit red.		
	2 to 3 ft	9 00	
	3 to 4 ft 1 50	$12 \ 00$	
E.	parviflora.		
	CHINESE ELEAGNUS. Large shrub with erect scaly, spiny branches. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. Fragrant flowers of silvery white. Berries pink with silvery scales.		
	2 to 3 ft Each \$1 00	9 00	
	3 to 4 ft 1 50	12 50	
EN	KIANTHUS campanulata.		
	REDVEIN ENKIANTHUS. A handsome		
	shrub— clean looking; dark shiny foliage;		
	small yellow flowers in Spring—brilliant Fall foliage.		
	Specimens. 2 to 2½ ftEach \$10 00		
	Specimens. 3 to 4 ft. x 3 x 3½ ft 25 00		



A BASE PLANTING IN GOOD SCALE. EUONYMUS alatus.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

WINGED EUONYMUS. Of Japanese char-		
acter; brilliant scarlet foliage and red berries		
in Fall; tall, handsome shrub.	Per 10	
2½ to 3 ft. HeavyEach \$2 50		
3 to 4 ft. Specimens. B. & B 3 50	30 - 00	
4 to 5 ft. Specimens. B. & B 5 00	40 00	
5 to 6 ft. Specimens. B. & B 7 50	60 00	
E. americana.		
BROOK EUONYMUS. Tall, erect growth,		
foliage bright green. Fruit rose color with		
scarlet seed coats.		Per 100
	10.00	
5 to 6 ftEach \$1 50	10 00	\$60_00
E. europaeus.		
EUROPEAN BURNINGBUSH. Tall, erect		
shrub for border or evergreen planting; fruit		
bright scarlet.		
4 to 5 ft	9 00	60 00
5 to 6 ft		
6 to 7 ft		
0 to 7 ft 2 50	11 90	05 00
E. hamiltoniana.		
A strong grower with brilliant Autumn fruit.	1 = 00	
4 to 5 ftEach \$2 00	15 00	
EXOCHORDA grandiflora.		

.....Each \$1 50 10 00

PEARL BUSH. Tall growing, free flowering. Flowers pure white in terminal racems. A

floral gem. 3 to 4 ft. ...

FORSYTHIA-Golden Bell.

Some of the first shrubs to bloom in Spring, its bell-shaped yellow flowers are always welcomed. With rich green foliage these tall graceful shrubs are particularly desirable for borders or masses, or on unsightly banks.

	for borders or masses, or on ansigntly banks.		
F.	fortunei. FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 5 to 6 ft. 1 50	Per 10 \$5 00 7 50 10 00	Per 100 \$40 00 50 00 60 00
F.	fortunei aurea variegata. VARIEGATED GOLDEN BELL. Attractive when massed in front of evergreens. 4 to 5 ft. Heavy Each \$1 50 5 to 6 ft	10 00 15 00	
F.	intermedia. TALL GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 5 to 6 ft. 2 00 6 to 7 ft. 2 50	5 00 7 50 15 00 20 00	35 00 50 00 60 00 75 00
F.	suspensa. WEEPING branches prostrate. prostrate. Especially good for slopes. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 25 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 5 to 6 ft. 2 50	7 50 10 00 20 00	50 00 60 00 85 00
F.	suspensa sieboldi. SIEBOLDI FORSYTHIA. Several hundred feet of well-developed hedge 7 to 8 ft.—good condition. Price on application.		
F.	viridissima. GREENSTEM GOLDEN BELL. Deep yellow flowers; dark green leaves remaining on branches later than other varieties. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$0.75 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 5 to 6 ft. 1 50 6 to 7 ft. 2 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	40 00 50 00 60 00 75 00
HA	AMAMELIS virginiana. WITCH-HAZEL. Tall shrub; yellow flowers in late Fall. For borders or in woods.		
	3 to 4 ft	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 8 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array} $	60 00 75 00 85 00

5 to 6 ft.

 $1 \ 50 \ 12 \ 50$

85 00

HIBISCUS syriacus. Of the late Summer and Fall flowering shrubs nothing can approach the Rose of Sharon as a sturdy garden plant. The following list gives a specially desirable range of colors which will be found useful, not only in the shrubbery border, but as specimens and for garden work. They also make one of the very best of hedges, being strong, sturdy and absolutely hardy.

;					
ROSE OF SHARON. Ardens. Double, rose violet.			Per	10	
3 to 4 ft Each 4 to 5 ft 6 to 7 ft. Half standards	1	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 50 \\ 00 \end{array}$	\$8 12		
Boule de Feu. Double, bright red. 3 to 4 ft.	2		8 15	50 00	
Coelestris. Single, blue. 2 to 3 ft. Each 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.	1	00 50 00	12	50 50 00	Per 100 \$75 00 85 00
Comte de Hainaut. Double, darkest red. 2 to 3 ft		50 00	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 15 \end{array}$		
Duc de Brabant. Double, dark red. 2 to 3 ft. Each 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. Half standards Half standards	1	75 0 0 00	5 8 15	5 0	
Elegantissima. Rosy white, semi-double. 2 to 3 ft	\$1	50	12	50	75 00
Jeanne d'Arc. Double, white. 6 to 7 ft	\$3	50			
Lady Stanley. Double, blush-pink eye. 2 to 3 ft		$\begin{array}{c} 75 \\ 00 \end{array}$			
Sir Chas. de Breton. Violet, semi-double. 2 to 3 ft	\$1 2		$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 15 \end{array}$		
Totus Albus. Single, white flowers. 3 to 4 ft	\$1	00	7	50	
Violaceus Plena. Double, light violet. 2 to 3 ft	-2	00		50 00 00	
W. R. Smith. Single white. 2 to 3 ft			10	00	
HYDRANGEA. Among the best flowering shrubs, va for their wealth of late Summer bloom					

E

vantageously used in front of taller shrubs.

H. arborescens.

SMOOTH H	IY.	DRA	\N(EA.
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2	to 3	ft.		\$0	75	5	0.0	40	00
3	to 4	ft.	•••••	1	0.0	7	50	50	00
4	to 5	ft.		1	50	10	0.0	60	00
- 5	to (3 ff				15			

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora.		
SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA. Valuable for		
shady places; great clusters of white flowers		
in mid-Summer.	Per 10	
2 to 3 ftEach \$1 00	\$7 50	
3 to 4 ft. 1 50 4 to 5 ft. 2 00	10 00 15 00	
1 to 5 it. 2 00	19 00	
H. paniculata.		
PANICLE HYDRANGEA. Strong grower, good foliage; large panicles of white flowers.		
3 to 4 ft	10 00	
4 to 5 ft	15 00	
7 to 8 ft. Broad. Specimens. \$10 00 to 15 00		
H. paniculata grandiflora.		
PEEGEE HYDRANGEA. Large heads of white		
double flowers in late Summer, turning to bril-		
liant reds in Fall.	4.0.0.0	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. Heavy Each \$1 50 3 to 4 ft. Heavy 2 00	$10 00 \\ 15 00$	$$75 00 \\ 100 00$
4 to 5 ft. Heavy	$\frac{15}{20} \frac{00}{00}$	$150 \ 00$
1 00 0 10. 11000, 1	20 00	200 00
H. quercifolia.		
OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA.		
2 to 3 ft	15 00	
3 to 4 ft 3 50	30 00	
HYPERICUM moseranium hybridum.		
GOLDFLOWER. Large yellow flowers on		
low graceful stem in mid-Summer, For edge of the shrub border or garden.		
	5 00	
12 to 10 m. 5 year	9 00	
ILEX serrata (Seiboldii).		
JAPANESE WINTERBERRY. In the fall its		
wonderful display of bright red, holly-like		
berries, which quickly crowd every twig, re-		
main until late in the winter.	00.00	
2 to 3 ft. plants 5 00	$\frac{30}{40} \frac{00}{00}$	
5 to 4 ft. plants 5 00	40 00	
ITEA virginica.		
SWEETSPIRE. Low shrub; white fragrant		
flowers in Summer and bright crimson foli-		
age in Fall.		
1½ to 2 ftEach \$1 50	10 00	
KERRA		
KERRIA japonica. GLOBE FLOWER. Rich green foliage—		
Double yellow blossoms.		
2 to 3 ft	6 00	$50 \ 00$
3 to 4 ft	10 00	
KOLKWITZIA amabilis. NEW		
BEAUTY BUSH. A small shrub with slim		
drooping branches. Abelia-like flowers giving		
a fountain of pink.	A	

2 to 3 ft.

LIGUSTRUM—PRIVET.

L. amurense. AMOOR PRIVET. Upright growth, dark green foliage; excellent hedge plant. 2 to 3 ft		Per 100 \$15 00
L. ciliatum.		
Dense growth; excellent for hedging or screens.		
	8 50	60 00
L. ibolium.		
IBOLIUM PRIVET. 2½ ft. Heavy	10 00	75 00
L. ibota.		
IBOTA PRIVET. Upright; white flowers; black berries. The hardiest of all privets.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 00 \\ 4 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 15 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$
3 to 4 ft. Heavy	5 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy 1 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	$\frac{40}{60} \frac{00}{00}$
6 to 7 ft. Heavy	30 00	60 00
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft. B. & B\$7.50 to 10 00		
L. ibota regelianum.		
REGEL PRIVET. Low spreading shrub; white flowers; black berries. Suitable for		
borders or hedges. 2 to 3 ft	7 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	35 00 50 00
L. medium.		
BIGBERRY PRIVET. 3 to 4 ft	8 50	40 00
4 to 5 ft	10 00	
L. ovalifolium.		
CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Most universally used for hedges. Heavy, well-branched		
Plants.		
2 to 3 ft. Extra heavyper 1,000, \$100 00 3 to 4 ft. Extra heavyper 1,000, 150 00	2 50 3 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 15 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$
4 to 5 ft. Extra heavyper 1,000, 150 00	5 00	40 00
L. ovalifolium nana.		
LODENSE. Dwarf; dense, compact grower. Can be used for formal pieces or sheared to a		
compact hedge for small gardens.	45 00	400.00
2 to 2½ ft. xx Heavy	15 00	100 00
L. quihoui. QUIHOUI PRIVET. Dense growth, glossy,		
deep green foliage; holding late in the Fall.	- 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array} $	35 00
5 to 6 ft	20 00	
L. vulgare.		
EUROPEAN PRIVET. Tall, spreading shrub best adapted to shrubberies and naturalesque		
planting; white flowers, black fruit.	0.00	40.00
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	$\frac{40}{60} \frac{00}{00}$
6 to 7 ft	15 00	85 00

LONICERA—BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

LUNICERA—BUSH HUNETSUCKLE.		
L. fragrantissima.		
WINTER BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall, open grower, fragrant white flowers, dark foliage till late in Fall.	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$4 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	\$30 00 40 00 50 00
L. maacki.		
AMUR BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Of upright growth, bloom white, fading to yellow. Red fruit.		
3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 5 to 6 ft. 2 00	$egin{array}{ccc} 7 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \\ \end{array}$	40 00 60 00
L. morrowi.		
MORROW BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Medium height, drooping branches; white flowers and red fruit remaining all Fall.		
2 to 3 ft Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft	$\frac{4}{5} \frac{00}{00}$	$\frac{30}{35} \frac{00}{00}$
4 to 5 ft 1 25	7 50	40 00
5 to 6 ft 1 50	10 00	50 00
L. ruprechtiana.		
MANCHURIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall, twiggy bush; white flowers; orange red fruit. 3 to 4 ft	4.00	0 F 00
4 to 5 ft 1 00	4 00 5 00	35 0 0 40 00
5 to 6 ft	7 50	50 00
L. standishi.		
STANDISH BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Earliest of all; blush white fragrant flowers; scarlet fruit, semi-evergreen.		
2 to 3 ft Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft 1 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
4 to 5 ft 1 25	7 50	50 0 0
6 to 7 ft	12 50	75 00
L. tatarica alba.		
WHITE TATARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall; flowers white; crimson fruit.		
3 to 4 ft Each \$1 00 4 to 5 ft 1 50	5 00 7 50	40 00 50 00
5 to 6 ft 2 00	12 50	60 0 0
6 to 7 ft	15 00	
L. tatarica bella albida.		
WHITEBELL BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall; flowers white; fruit red.		
3 to 4 ft Each \$1 00 4 to 5 ft	5 00 7 50	50 0 0
4 to 5 ft	12 50 12 50	60 00

LONICERA tatarica chrysantha.		
Tall; flowers yellowish; fruit cord red.	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ftEach \$1 00	\$6 00	\$40 00
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$	50 00 60 00
6 to 7 ft	$\frac{13}{17} \frac{00}{50}$	70 00
L. tatarica gracilis.		
Medium height, white flowers, orange-red		
berries.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
4 to 5 ft	7 50	40 00
5 to 6 ft 2 00	12 50	
L. tatarica ruba.		
TATARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Red		
fruit.	- 00	40.00
3 to 4 ft	5 00	40 00
I Astonia colondona		
L. tatarica, splendens. Tall; flowers pink; fruit dark red.		
3 to 4 ft	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft 1 50	7 50	50 00
5 to 6 ft 2 00	12 50	60 00
LYCIUM chinensis.		
CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE. Spreading		
shrub, valuable for bank planting; purple flowers in late Summer; red fruit.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$0 50	3 00	20 00
3 to 4 ft	5 00	$\frac{20}{25} \frac{00}{00}$
MYRICA cerifera.		
SOUTHERN WAX MYRTLE (Bayberry). A valuable shrub for poor or sandy soils and as		
an undergrowth. Beautiful rich green foliage		
turning to purplish bronze tones in the Fall.	er 0.0	
1 to 1½ ftEach \$1 00	5 00	
PAVIA parviflora. (See Aesculus parviflora.)		
TAVIA parvinora. (See Resemble pur vinora.)		
PHILADELPHUS boquet blanc.		
"HYBRID" MOCKORANGE. A most flor-		
iferous variety. Long, graceful, arching branches. Large trusses of double white		
branches. Large trusses of double white flowers.		
2 to 3 ft	7 50	50 00
P. coronarius.		
SWEET MOCKORANGE. Tall, graceful shrubs; profusion of white flowers in June.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft 1 00	7 50	40 00
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 50 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$
5 (5 5 10 1 00	10 00	00 00

PH	ILADELPHUS coronarius speciosissimus.			
	ROUNDLEAF MOCKORANGE. Very showy flowers large, white, fragrant; tall growing.	Per	10	
	3 to 4 ft Each \$0.75	\$4		Per 100
	4 to 5 ft		00	\$40 00
	6 to 7 ft. Heavy		$\frac{50}{00}$	$\frac{60}{75} \frac{00}{00}$
	7 to 8 ft. Heavy		00	100 00
P.	falconeri.			
	STAR MOCKORANGE. Tall; wide-spread-			
	ing shrub; flowers white. 3 to 4 ft	7	50	45 00
	4 to 5 ft	10		$\frac{45}{50} \frac{00}{00}$
P.	grandiflorus.			
	BIG MOCKORANGE. Tall; very large white flowers.			
	2 to 3 ftEach \$0 50		00	25 00
	3 to 4 ft		00	35 00
	5 to 6 ft		$\frac{00}{50}$	$\frac{40}{60} \frac{00}{00}$
	4 to 5 ft. 1 00 5 to 6 ft. 1 50 6 to 7 ft. 2 00		00	75 00
P.	lemoini erecta. LEMOINE MOCKORANGE. Upright growth;			
	pure white single flowers.	_		
	2 to 3 ft Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft	5 7	00 50	$\frac{40}{60} \frac{00}{00}$
		•	00	00 00
P.	virginalis.			
	"HYBRID" MOCKORANGE. Crested; double white flowers; highly fragrant.	4.0	0.0	
	2 to 3 ft Each \$1 50 3 to 4 ft. Heavy 2 00	$\frac{10}{15}$		
	4 to 5 ft. Heavy	$\frac{10}{20}$		
D				
Γ.	zeyheri. ZEYHERS MOCKORANGE. Tall grower; fragrant white flowers.			
	5 to 6 ft	12		
	6 to 7 ft 2 00	15	00	
PH	YSOCARPUS opulifolius.			
	NINE BARK. Quick growing, tall shrub, use-			
	ful for screens; white flowers followed by bright red fruit in July.			
	4 to 5 ft	7	50	
P.	opulifolius aureus.			
	GOLDEN NINE BARK. Showy yellow foliage,			
	bronze in Summer and Fall; white flowers.	0	F0	
	5 to 6 ftEach \$1 25	8	90	
PH	OTINA villosa.			
	CHRISTMAS BERRY. Splendid foliage coloring well in late Fall. Red fruit.			
	5 to 6 ft. B. & BEach \$3 50	30	00	
	6 to 7 ft. B. & B 5 00	40		
PO	TENTILLA fruticosa.			
	SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL. Bright yellow blos-			
	soms through the season.	10	0.0	
	4 to 5 ftEach \$1 50	10	00	

PRUNUS maritima.		
BEACH PLUM. Leaves dark green. Flowers white, fruit purple, sweet and juicy. 2 to 3 ft	Per 10 \$6 00	Per 100
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 5 to 6 ft. 2 00	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array} $	\$60 00 75 00
PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves; showy seed pods in late Summer.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 75 5 to 6 ft. 75 7 to 8 ft. 1 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	40 00
RHAMNUS cathartica. COMMON BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedges or border. White flowers in June; black fruit.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft. 75 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 5 to 6 ft. 1 25 6 to 8 ft. 1 50	3 00 4 00 5 00 6 50 8 50	30 00 35 00 40 00 50 00 65 00
R. frangula. GLOSSY BUCKTHORN. Tall, spreading;	0 00	00 00
clean dark green foliage; fruit red, turning black.		
3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 5 to 6 ft. 2 00 6 to 7 ft. 2 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 40 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \\ 85 & 00 \end{array}$
R. "Arnold Arboretum," No. 173. NEW.	20 00	89 00
Tall heavy growth; foliage leathery; fruit red and abundant. We believe this to be the most showy of the Buckthorns.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 4 to 5 ft. 2 00 5 to 6 ft. 2 50	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 17 & 50 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array} $	50 00 60 00
Specimens. 7 to 9 ft. Heavy 5 00	35 00	
RHODOTYPUS kerrioides. JETBEAD. Medium height for border; single white flowers; shiny black berries.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 4 to 5 ft 1 50	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ccc} 40 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$
RHUS. (See also page 69.)		
R. canadensis (aromatica). FRAGRANT SUMAC. Medium height; spreading habit. Fall foliage crimson and yellow.		
2 to 3 ft	7 50	60 00
R. copallina. SHINING SUMAC. Large shrub; shiny foliage turning crimson; scarlet fruit. Thrives in sandy soils.		
4 to 5 ft	5 00	

ROBINIA hispida. ROSE ACACIA. Strong growing shrub, compound foliage, rose colored flowers in May and		
June, showy in masses. 4 to 5 ftEach \$1 50		
RUBUS odoratus. FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Medium height; flowers rosy purple in Summer. Excellent for shady places. 2 to 3 ft		
SAMBUCUS canadensis. AMERICAN ELDERBERRY. Quick growing; white flowers in flat panicles in mid-Summer followed by black fruit.		
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 00 5 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	
S. nigra aurea. GOLDEN EUROPEAN ELDER. Upright, with golden foliage. All will thrive in moist places. 3 to 4 ft	7 50	Per 100
3 to 4 it.	$egin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 12 & 50 \\ \end{array}$	\$50 00 75 00
SORBARIA sorbifolia. URAL FALSE SPIRAEA. Vigorous shrub, large compound leaves; white flowers in Summer. 2 to 3 ft	5 00 7 50	
SPIRAEA. A species of shrubs useful in every place —in garden, or singly and massed in border plantings. They include medium and dwarf va- rieties, blooming from early Spring to mid- Summer.		
S. billardi. BILLARD SPIRAEA. Tall grower; rose pink flowers in July and August. 4 to 5 ft	7 50	
S. bumaldi. BUMALDA SPIRAEA. Dense broad growth;		
rosy pink flowers in July. 18 to 24 in	5 00 6 00 7 50	40 00 50 00
S. bumaldi Anthony Waterer. WATERER SPIRAEA. A medium grower; rose-pink flowers in Summer; for garden or borders.		
15 to 18 in. Heavy Each \$0 75 18 to 24 in. Heavy 1 00 24 to 30 in 1 50 30 to 36 in 2 50	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	75 00 100 00

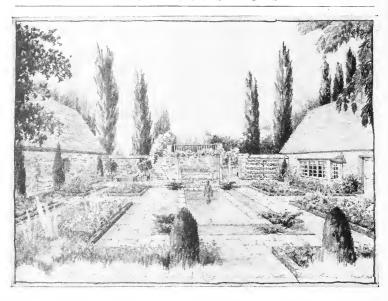
SPIRAEA frobelli. FROBEL SPIRAEA. A stronger grower than "Anthony Waterer;" blooms of same color in July and August. 2 to 2½ ft. Heavy	Per 10 \$7 50 10 00	Per 100 \$50 00 75 00
S. prunifolia. BRIDAL WREATH. Tall grower; shining green foliage; white blossoms in May. 4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	40 00 60 00
S. reevesiana fl. pl. REEVES DOUBLE SPIRAEA. Pure white double blooms in May and June. 3 to 4 ft.	7 50 10 00 12 50	60 00 75 00
S. thunbergi. THUNBERG SPIRAEA. Medium shrub; spreading branches; light green foliage; pure white flowers in earliest Spring. 2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$	40 00 50 00 60 00
S. van houttei. VAN HOUTTE SPIRAEA. Medium height; of merit for lawn specimen or massing; white flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft. Heavy 100 4 to 5 ft. Heavy 150 5 to 6 ft. Heavy 2 50	$\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	35 00 45 00 60 00 85 00
STAPHYLEA colchica. COLCHIS BLADDER NUT. Tall growing; fragrant white flowers in late Spring; attractive seed pods. 2 to 3 ft	8 50	
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. CUTLEAF STEPHANANDRA. Of great value for its fine cut, lacy foliage, where daintiness is desired. 2 to 2½ ft	6 50 10 00	
STEWARTIA pentagyma. A handsome shrub, large, dark green foliage; brilliant in Autumn; cup-shaped white blooms in mid-Summer. 2½ to 3 ft. Rare		

STYRAX japonica. (See page 60.)

SYMPHORICARPUS chenaulti. NEW. RED FRUITED. Arching branches giving fountain-like effect, slender twigs, fruit red		
and pink. 3 to 4 ft	Per 10 \$30 00	
S. mollis. SPREADING SNOWBERRY. Spreading habit: large white fruit.		Per 100
2 to 3 ft	5 00 7 50	\$35 00 40 00
S. racemosus.		
SNOWBERRY. Low, shade-loving plant; large white berries in Fall and carried through the Winter.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$0.75 3 to 4 ft	5 00 7 50	35 00 40 00
S. vulgaris.		
CORAL BERRY. Dwarf shrub thriving in shade; coral-red berries persistent until late Winter.		
2 to 3 ft Each \$0.75 3 to 4 ft		$\begin{array}{ccc} 35 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$
SYRINGA. LILAC.		
S. japonica.		
JAPANESE TREE LILAC. The familiar lilac blossoms on a small tree. For enlivening screen border.		
6 to 7 ft. Each \$4 00 7 to 8 ft. 5 00 8 to 9 ft. 7 50 9 to 10 ft. 10 00	$\begin{array}{cc} 40 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$	
S. josikea.		
HUNGARIAN LILAC. Tall growth; heavy dark green foliage; late purple flowers.		
4 to 5 ft Each \$3 50 5 to 6 ft 5 00		
S. villosa.		
LATE LILAC. Vigorous bush; late May bloomer; light purple in bud and white when opened; fragrant.		
5 to 6 ft. HeavyEach \$5 00 6 to 7 ft. Heavy 7 50		

SYRINGA vulgaris. COMMON PURPLE LILAC. An old-fash favorite of well-proven worth.			Per	10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. Heavy Each 3 to 4 ft. Heavy	\$1 2 2 7	50 50 50 50	\$12 17 22	50 50 50	\$100 00 150 00 200 00
S. vulgaris, var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. Similar to 3 to 4 ft. Heavy	\$2	0.0	30 40		
HYBRID VARIETIES OF L	ILA	ACS			
Arthur W. Paul. Double. Violacious red. 2 to 2½ ftEach	\$2	50	20	00	
Chas. Jolly. Double. Dark red.					
1½ ft Each 3 to 4 ft	\$2	00	16		
3 to 4 ft	3	5 0	30	00	
Colbert. Double. Clear cardeau. 2 to 2½ ftEach	\$2	50	20	00	
Frau Bertha Damman. Single. White.					
3 to 4 ft	\$2	50	20		
4 to 5 ft	3	50 50	30	00	
7 to 8 ft \$8.50 to	10	00			
Marie Legrey. Single. White. 2 to 3 ft	\$2	00			
Maxime Cornu. Double. Rosy lilac.					
2 to 3 ftEach		50	20	00	
3 to 4 ft	3	50	30	00	
Michel Buchner. Double. Pale lilac. 2 to 3 ft				00	
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double. White.					
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double. White. 2½ to 3 ft	\$3 5	00	25 40		
	Ü	00	10	00	
Mme. Casimir Perier. Double. Cream. 2 to 3 ftEach	\$2	00	16	5 0	
Mme. Lemoinei. Double. White. 2 to 3 ftEach	\$2	00	16	5 0	
Pres. Grevy. Double Blue. 3 to 4 ftEach	\$5	00	40	00	
Rubra de Marlay. Single. Reddish purple.					
2 to 3 ft	\$2	50	20	00	
Senator Volland. Double. Rosy red.					
2½ to 3 ftEach	\$2	50	20	00	
Souv. Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Red.					
3½ to 4 ft	\$3	50	30	00	

TAMARIX.		
T. africana. (parviflora.) AFRICAN TAMARIX. Reddish-brown bark, slender spreading branches, flowers pink. 2 to 3 ft	Per 10 \$7 50	
T. amurense. AMUR TAMARIX. Glaucous green foliage; flowers pink. 2 to 3 ft	7 50	
T. odessana. ODESSA TAMARIX. Bluish-green foliage. Pink flowers in August.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 4 to 5 ft. 2 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$	
VIBURNUM acerifolium. MAPLELEAF VIBURNUM. Dwarf, spreading by root stems; white flowers; fruit black. Useful in shade places. 2 to 3 ft	6 00 7 50	Per 100 \$50 00
V. carlesi. FRAGRANT VIBURNUM. Compact, bushy growth. Bouvardia pink flowers of exquisite fragrance. "Andorra grown are guaranteed to be the fragrant type." 1½ to 2 ft	30 00	
V. cassanoides. WITHE-ROD. Flowers creamy white. Berries pink changing to blue. Excellent for waterside planting or the shrub border. 4 to 5 ft	10 00	
V. dentatum. ARROWWOOD. Upright. Fall growing; white flowers; black fruit; foliage richly colored in Fall. 3 to 4 ft	10 00	
4 to 5 ft. Very Heavy Clumps	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array} $	
	50 00	100 00
V. dilatatum. LINDEN VIBURNUM. Tall; white flowers; scarlet fruit. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$3 50 Specimens. 4 to 5 ft. 5 00 V. lantana.		
WAYFARING TREE. Tall; upright; fruit red changing to black. 2 to 3 ft. Each 1 00 3 to 4 ft. 1 25 6 to 7 ft. 2 50 7 to 8 ft. \$5.00 to 7 50	6 00 7 50 20 00	50 00 60 00



VII	BURNUM lentago.				
	NANNYBERRY. Tall; blue-black fruit; leaves				
	glossy dark green.	Per	10	Per	100
	2 to 3 ft	\$6	00	\$45	00
	3 to 4 ft	. 7	50	60	
	4 to 5 ft. Extra Heavy 1 50	10	00	75	00
	Specimens, 5 to 6 ft. Heavy 2 50	20	00	85	00
	Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. Heavy 3 50	30	00	100	00
	Specimens. 8 to 9 ft. Heavy 5 00	40	00	200	00
V.	molle.				
	KENTUCKY VIBURNUM. Medium height,				
	upright; handsome foliage, fruit bluish-black.				
	3 to 4 ft				
	4 to 5 ft		50		00
	5 to 6 ft	10			00
	6 to 7 ft	20	00	85	00
V.	nitidum. Scarce.				
	SHINING WITHEROD. Large oblong deep				
	green foliage; rich fall color; foliage holds				
	late; fruit pink, changing to blue.				
	3 to 4 ft	20			
	4 to 5 ft. Heavy	30			
	5 to 6 ft. Heavy 5 00	40	00	200	00
٧.	opulus.				
	EUROPEAN CRANBERRY BUSH. Medium height. Fruit scarlet in mid-Summer.				
	4 to 5 ft. HeavyEach \$2 50	20	ΔΔ		
	5 to 6 ft. Heavy. Specimens 3 50	30		200	٥٥
	6 to 7 ft. Heavy. Specimens 5 00	40		300	
	7 to 8 ft. Heavy. Specimens.	10	00	000	00
	Each \$10.00 to 15 00				
V.	opulus nana.				
	DWARF VIBURNUM. Of dense hassock				
	shape. Very dwarf—can be easily controlled				
	for small border hedges or edgings.				
	12 to 15 in				

VIBURNUM prunifolium.		
BLACK HAW. Tall, spreading; handsome		
foliage; fruit bluish-black. 2 to 3 ft. Heavy	Per 10 \$20 00 30 00	
V. sargenti. SARGENT CRANBERRY BUSH. Similar to "Americanum" but more upright. Habit dense and compact. Bark corky, fruit scarlet. 3 to 4 ft. Heavy	20 00	
6 to 7 ft. Heavy clumps 5 00	40 00	
V. sieboldi. SIEBOLD VIBURNUM. A tall rugged grower. Heavy rich foliage; large heads of white bloom followed by bright red fruit in mid-summer. 2 to 3 ft	12 50	Per 100 \$100 00
3 to 4 ft	20 00 30 00	
Specimens. 8 to 12 ft. Price on application.		
V. tomentosum. SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. Medium height; handsome foliage; white flowers in late May.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$0.75 3 to 4 ft. Heavy 1.00 4 to 5 ft. Heavy 1.50	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$	65 00
V. tomentosum plicatum. DOUBLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. A compact grower. Foliage heavy, flowers in round heads in May. Fall foliage purplish.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 50 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	
V. tomentosum rotundifolia. ROUND LEAF JAPAN SNOWBALL. Very handsome foliage; good blooms.		
3 to 4 ft. HeavyEach \$2 50 4 to 5 ft. Heavy 3 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$	
WEIGELIA (DIERVILLA). Old time favorites, giving a rich display of bloom in May and June.		
W. amabilis. Pink— 2 to 3 ft. Each \$0.75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.50 5 to 6 ft. 2.00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$	50 00



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WEIGELIA candida. Cream White-	Per 10	
4 to 5 ft	\$10 00	
5 to 6 ft	15 00	
	10 00	
W. Eva Rathke. Dark reddish green foliage; dark red blossoms.		Per 100
2 to 3 ft	7.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft	10 00	75 00
4 to 5 ft	15 00	15 00
W. florida rosea. Rose Pink—	20 00	
3 to 4 ft	7 50	
4 to 5 ft	10 00	
W. groenewegeni. Red and White-		
3 to 4 ft	7 50	
5 to 6 ft	15 00	
W. japonica, var. rubra. Red-		
5 to 6 ft	10 00	60 00
W. steltzneri. Dark Red-		
3 to 4 ftEach 1 00	7 50	50 00
4 to 5 ft	10 00	60 00
5 to 6 ft	15 00	00 00
W. vanhouttei. Carmine—	10 00	
3 to 4 ft		
4 to 5 ft	10 00	
W. verschaffeltei. Pale Pink—	10 00	
3 to 4 ftEach \$1 00	7 50	
4 to 5 ft	10 00	
5 to 6 ft	15 00	
0 to 0 tt	10 00	
ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia.		
YELLOW ROOT. Dwarf shrub useful for		
ground cover and undergrowth. Thrives either		
in sun or shade in any soil.		
10 to 12 in. (Not clumps)	5 00	20 00



Vine Climbing and Trailing Plants

ACTINEDIA polygama.

SILVER VINE.	Per	10	
5-in pots. HeavyEach \$1 00	\$7	50	
AKEBIA quinata. FIVE LEAF VINE. Shiny foliage; clusters of small chocolate colored, fragrant flowers.			
4-in. potsEach \$0.75	5	00	
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. Rapid growing for fences, rocky slopes and banks; Fall foliage			D 100
rich crimson.		0.0	Per 100
5-in. pots		00	\$50 00 30 00
	4	UU	50 00
A. quinquefolia engelmanni. ENGELMANN CREEPER. Similar to previous sort, but will cling to walls.			
5-in. pots		00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 50 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$
A. tricuspidata veitchi. BOSTON IVY. Strong, clinging vine of rapid growth; good Fall color. Best for walls. 4-in. pots; heavy		00	50 00 35 00
Heavy; 3 years; field-grown	9	00	99 VV
BIGNONIA grandiflora. CHINESE TRUMPETCREEPER. Large, brilliant orange red flowers.			
3 to 4 ft.; field-grownEach \$0.75	5	00	
B. radicans. TRUMPETCREEPER. Strong climber with orange flowers in mid-Summer.			
2 to 3 ft.; field-grownEach \$0.75	6	00	
CELASTRUS scandens. BITTER-SWEET. Rapid growing; orange-yellow fruit. Its rank growth makes it useful on rough banks in billowy masses.			
2 to 3 ft.; heavy; field-grownEach \$0 75	5	00	3 5 0 0

CLEMATIS coccinea (texensis).		
SCARLET CLEMATIS. Rapid growing, covered in Summer with coral-red flowers. 4-in. pots	Per 10 \$7 50	
C.—Large Flowering.		
Henryi, white; Jackmani, purple; Duchess of Edinburgh, white, double; Mme. Edouard Andre, redEach \$1 00	8 50	
C. paniculata.		
SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS. Rapid-grower, handsome foliage, absolutely covered with white fragrant flowers in late Summer. 5-in pots		Per 100 \$40 00 30 00
C. virginiana. VIRGINS BOWER. Similar to paniculata, but		
more open grower. Use for banks and walls. 2 years; field-grownEach \$1 00		50 00
ELIONINALIS II		
EUONYMUS radicans. WINTERCREEPER. Attractive dark green- leaved evergreen plants of slow-growing habit and very hardy. Attractive for cover- ing walls, house foundations, as an under- growth in Evergreen borders or for edging.		
1-year; field-grownEach \$0 50	2 50	20 00
2-year; field-grown	3 50	25 0 0
E. radicans carrieri. (Evergreen.) GLOSSY WINTERCREEPER. Large, handsome, glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls. 1-year; field-grown		
2-year; field-grown		
3-year; field-grown 1 00	5 00	
E. radicans variegata. VARIEGATED WINTERCREEPER. Similar to last, but leaves variegated with creamy white and pink.		
1-year; field-grownEach \$0 50		
2-year; field-grown		
3-year; field-grown 1 00	5 00	
E. radicans vegetus. (Evergreen.) BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER. Scarlet fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Used as ground cover. 1-year; field-grown		20 00
2-year; field-grown		
3-year; field-grown 1 00		

HEDERA helix. ENGLISH IVY. Evergreen, strong growing, clinging vine. Use on walls or ground cover-		
ing in shade.	Per 10	Per 100
4-in. pots		\$30 00
Heavy; field-grown	3 00	25 00
JASMINUM nudiflorum. WINTER JASMINE. Yellow.		
6-in. pots	10 00	
LONICERA japonica, var. Halleana. HALLS JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. Dark, glossy green foliage; fragrant flowers from July till Fall. One of the best as fragrant thick screen on lattice or porch.		
4-in. pots Each \$0 50 Heavy; field-grown	$\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 00 \\ 3 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 30 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$
PUERARIA thunbergiana. KUDZU VINE. Dark green foliage; purple flowers in July.		
5-in. pots		
WISTERIA frutescens. AMERICAN WISTERIA. Strong growing climber; rapid, long runners; flowers of lilac purple. 3 to 4 ft	20 00	
4 to 6 ft		
W. frutescens, var. magnifica. Flower radius 6 to 8 inches; color lilac; blooms before "frutescens."		
2 to 3 ft	10 00	
3 to 4 ft	20 00	
W. sinensis. CHINESE WISTERIA. Hardy climber with families of large violet-blue flowers. Trellis, porch and arbor work.		
2 to 3 ft	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array} $	
W. sinensis alba. WHITE WISTERIA. Same as sinensis, but with white flowers.		
Heavy; field-grown; 2 to 3 ftEach \$2 00 Standards; 4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 15 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \\ 85 & 00 \end{array}$	

ROSES

CLIMBING ROSES

\$1.00 each—\$9.00 per ten

Not less than five of a variety at the 10 rate

Alida Lovett, shellpink with sulphur shading. Bess Lovett, bright red; fragrant Dorothy Perkins, shell pink. Dr. Van Fleet, flesh pink. Gardenia. Bright yellow. Lady Gay, cerise. Mary Lovett, snow-white; blooms late. Palus Scarlet, scarlet. Silver Moon, semi-double—pure white.

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

\$1.00 each-\$9.00 per ten

Not less than five plants of a variety at the ten rate

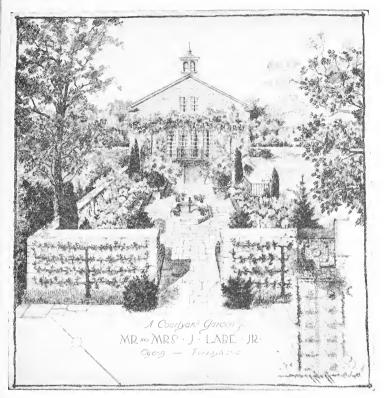
Carolina Testout, rose. Duchess of Wellington, rose-madder. Frau Karl Druski, white. General McArthur, bright crimson. George C. Wand, vermillion. Hadley, rich crimson-scarlet. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, deep imperial pink. Kaiserine Augusta Victoria, pearly-white. Lady Alice Stanley, coral rose. Laurent Carle, brilliant carmine. Los Angeles, flame pink, coral shading. Madame Cochet, pink. Madame Cochet, white. Madame Edouard Herriot, coral red. Madame Leon Paine, silvery salmon, orange yellow shadings. Mary, Countess of Ilchester, crimson. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Indian yellow. Ophelia, salmon pink. Pink Radiance, carmine-pink. Red Radiance, cerise-red.

THE TRAILING ROSE WICHURIANA. Its spreading branches form a carpet on slope or bank and form a background of shining green to the delicate white blossoms.

Winter add a pleasing note of color.

Rosa Wichuriana. White.	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old; in 5-in. potsEach \$0 75	- \$6 00	\$5 0 00
BUSH ROSES. In height from two to four feet, these roses find their place on the front of the shrub border where their blossoms in Summer and scarlet fruit and bright twigs in		

Persian Yellow Briar Each	\$1	00	7	50	
rugosa. 2 to 2½ ft		75	5	00	
rugosa. 3 to 3½ ft	1	00	7	50	
rugosa alba. White. 2 to 3 ft	1	00	7	50	
setigera. Prairie Rose. 2 to 3 ft		75	5	0.0	



ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names

N. B. Quantities of 5 and 50 OF A VARIETY will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates, respectively.

LESS THAN FIVE PLANTS OF ONE SORT ARE SOLD AT THE TEN-RATE, PLUS 50%.

HERE is a strong appeal in the gardens of old farm-house and cottage, with the glowing yellow and orange Day-lilies, bright flowered Phlox and Peonies, and their show of hardy Chrysanthemums; a demonstration of the ease with which these plants are grown and the little care they require when one thinks how little time the busy country housewife can spend in gardening. The old-fashioned perennials have been enriched with many improved varieties and species, and every corner of the grounds can be kept bright throughout the whole growing season; the tall growing varieties can be effectively planted in the shrubberies, their flowers showing

against the background of evergreen or shrub, and the lower sorts blending the edge of shrubbery and lawn in naturalesque borders, or the wood edge made gay with some of the Asters, Foxgloves, Ferns and many others.

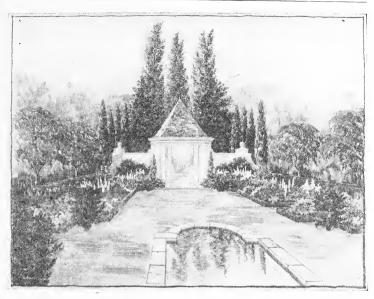
Of flowering plants, two things are demanded—Varieties which will brighten our lawns and gardens, and which can be cut for house decoration—these hardy herbaceous plants reward us bounteously in both requirements. The height, color and flowering season of each variety are given in the following list.

SINGLE PLANTS 50c. EACH

ACHILLEA millefolium roseum, var. Cerise Queen. June to September. Amaranth-red. 1½ ft	Per 10 \$2 50	Per 100 \$12 00
A. ptarmica (Sneezewort). All Summer. White. 2 ft.	2 50	12 00
ACONITUM Fischeri (Azure Monkshood). September. Blue. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	25 00
A. napellus (Spark's Variety). June. Dark blue. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	20 00
A. wilsoni. Tall grower; pale blue	5 00	
AJUGA genevensis (Geneva Bugle). May. Bright blue. 6 in.	2 50	15 00
ALTHÆA rosea (Hollyhock). July. Various colors. 4 to 6 ft	2 50	15 00
ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. (Goldentuft.) May and June. Yellow. 1 ft	2 50	12 00
ANCHUSA italica, var. Dropmore (Bugloss). New. May and June. Blue. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	2 0 00
ANEMONE hupehensis. All summer. Mauve-rose. 1½ to 2 ft.	3 00	18 00
A. japonica alba. Wind flower. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	18 00
A. japonica rosea. Wind flower. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	18 00
A. whirlwind. Double wind flower. 2 to 3 ft. (from pots).	2 50	18 00
ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Chamomile). June to September. Golden Yellow. 2 ft	2 5 0	15 0 0
AQUILEGIA californica. Pink and rose. Long spurs	2 50	15 00
A. canadensis (native columbine). Red and yellow. 2 ft.	2 50	15 00
A. chrysantha. May to August. Golden yellow. 3 ft.	2 50	
A. coerulea. Blue. 1½ to 2 ft	2 50	15 00

AQUILEGIA Mrs. Scott Smith's Long-spurred Hybrids	Per 10 \$3 50	Per 100 \$20 00
A. nivea grandiflora. Pure white	3 50	20 00
ARABIS alpina (Rock Cress). April and May.		
White. 4 in.	2 50	15 00
ARMERIA formosa. Summer. Rosy pink. 9 inches	2 50	15 00
A. cephalotus latifolia. Pink	2 50	15 00
A. maritima, var. splendens. Thrift. Summer. Rose. 9 in	2 50	15 00
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. (Butterfly Weed). July and August. 2½ ft	3 50	18 00
ASTER alpinus. Purple. June, July. 9 in	2 50	15 00
A. amethystinus. September and October. 3 to 4 ft.		
	2 50	15 00
A. Mother of Pearl. September and October. Mauve pink at edges. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	20 00
A. novæ angliæ. September and October. Purple, 4 ft	2 50	15 00
•		15 00
A. novæ angliæ rubra. October. Red. 3 ft	2 50	15 00
A. Robt. Parker. Lavender. September and October. 3 to 4 ft	2 50	15 00
A. tataricus. October and November. Purple. 5 ft	3 50	18 00
AUBRETIA hendersoni. (False Wallcress). April Purplish violet. 4 in	2 50	18 00
BAPTISA australis. Falseindigo. June and July. Dark Blue. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
BELLIS perennis. The Bride. June. Double White. 6 in.	2 50	15 00
BOLTONIA asterioides (False Chamomile). Aug-		
ust and September. White. 4 ft	2 50	15 00
B. latisquama. August and September. Lilac	2 50	15 00
CAMPANULA carpathica. Blue. June to September	2 50	15 00
C. carpathica alba	2 50	15 00
C. glomerata (Danesblood). August. 1 to 2 ft	2 50	15 00
C. media calycanthema. Blue, white, pink. 18 in.	2 50	15 00
C. persicifolia (Peach Bells). June and July. Blue, 18 in	2 50	15 00
C. persicifolia alba. June and July. White.		
18 in	2 50	15 00
C. trachelium. Deep purple. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	15 00
CENTAUREA montana (Mountain Bluett). June and July. Dark purple. 1½ ft	2 50	15 00
CERASTIUM tomentosum. June and July. White. 6 in	2 50	15 00

CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides. (Plumbago). October and November. Blue. 6 in	Per 10 \$2 50	Per 100 \$15 00
CHELONE Lyoni (Turtlehead). August and September. Rose purple. 3 ft	3 50	18 00
CHRYSANTHEMUM. Hardy varieties. Special list—page 101.		
CHRYSANTHEMUM leucanthemum hybridum (Shasta Daisies). Alaska, Westralia, California. All Summer. White. 2 ft	2 00	15 00
CIMICIFUGA acerinum. (Snakeroot). August and September. White. 2½ ft	2 50	15 00
C. racemosa. (Cohosh Bugbane). July and August. Pure White	2 50	15 00
CLEMATIS crispa (Curly Clematis). June to September. Lavender. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	18 00
CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). May and June. White. 6 to 9 in	3 5 0	25 00
COREOPSIS lanceolata (Tickseed). June to October, Golden yellow. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
DELPHINIUM belladonna. June. Blue. 2 to 3 ft.	2 50	15 0 0
D. bellamosum. Dark Blue	2 50	15 00
D. formosium. June. Deep Blue. 3 to 4 ft	2 50	15 00
D. chinense (Larkspur). July to September. Blue. 1½ ft	2 50	15 00
D. chinensis. White	2 50	15 00
D. Gold Medal Hybrids	2 50	15 00
D. Fanny Stormonth. Belladonna type	2 50	15 00
DIANTHUS barbatus (Newport Pink)	2 50	15 00
D. barbatus (Deep Maroon)	2 50	15 00
D. barbatus (Scarlet Beauty)	2 50	15 00
D. compacta alba	2 50	15 00
D. deltoides (Maiden Pink), June and July, Pink, Creeping	2 50	15 00
D. marginatus grandiflora	2 50	15 00
D. pink beauty	2 50	15 00
D. plumaris (Hardy Pink). Mixed colors	2 50	18 00
D. allwoodi. Assorted colors. All Summer. Clove scented.	2 50	18 00
DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). 1 year.	5 00	35 00
DIGITALIS purpurea (Common Foxglove). June and July. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 ft	2 50	15 00
	2 50	15 00
D. purpurea rosea	⊿ 90	19 00



A SATISFACTORY GARDEN BACKGROUND.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

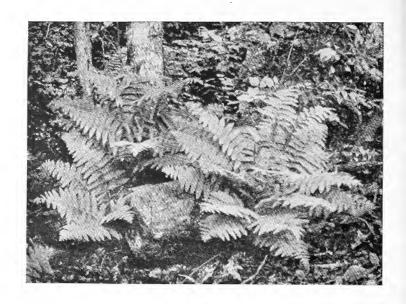
	Per 10	Per 100
DIGITALIS purpurea. White	\$2 50	\$15 00
D. lilacina	$2 \ 50$	15 00
ERYNGIUM amethystina (Sea Holly). July; amethyst blue. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	
EUPATORIUM ageratoides. White, 3 to 4 ft	3 50	18 00
E. coelestinum. Blue. 1½ to 2 ft	2 5 0	18 00
EUPHORBIA corollata (Spurge)	250	15 00
FUNKIA subcordata, var. grandiflora. September. White. Fragrant. 2 ft	5 00	35 00
F. nana alba	2 5 0	
F. undulata, var. media picta variegata. July and August. Lilac. 1 ft	2 50	15 00
F. fortunei (Day Lily). July and August. Blue. 1½ to 2 ft	2 50	
GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket Flower). June to November. Yellow and red. 6 in	3 50	15 00
GERANIUM sanguineum (Cranesbill). June to September. Red. 1½ ft	3 50	15 00
GEUM coccineum Mrs. Bradshaw. Immense double flowers; bright scarlet; superb for cut-	9.50	20.00
ting. June. 18 in	3 50	20 0 0
G. Lady Stratheden. Yellow	3 50	20 00
GYPSOPHILLA paniculata. Baby's Breath	2 50	15 00
G. paniculata. Double	3 50	20 00
G. repens rosea. Pink	2 50	15 00

HELENIUM autumnali rubrum. August and September. Bright terra-cotta red. 3 to 4 ft	Per 10 \$2 50	Per 100 \$15 00
H. Riverton Gem. August and September. Deep yellow to red. 3½ ft	2 50	15 00
H. superbum. September. Yellow. 4 ft	2 50	15 00
HELIANTHUS maximilians. September. Deep yellow. 6 to 8 ft	2 50	15 00
H. mollis. September and October. Golden yellow. 4 ft.	2 50	15 00
H. scaberrimus. Woolly Dodd. September. Deep yellow. 3 ft	2 50	15 00
HELIOPSIS pitcheriana. Yellow. July and August. 3 ft	2 50	15 00
HEMEROCALLIS Dumortieri (Yellow Day Lily). June and July. Orange-yellow. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
H. flava. June. Yellow. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
H. fulva kwanso (Double Orange Lily). July and August. Coppery yellow. 2½ ft	2 50	15 00
H. fulva thunbergi. August and September. Lemon-yellow. 2½ ft	2 50	15 00
HEUCHERA sanguinea (Alum Root). July. Coral red. 18 in.	3 50	15 00
HIBISCUS moscheutos. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 ft	2 50	15 00
HOLLYHOCKS. (See Althaea rosea.)		
IBERIS sempervirens (Candytuft). April and May. White. 6 in.	2 50	15 00
INULA Britannica (Flea Bane). July to September. Light yellow. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
IRIS. Special lists—pages 102 and 103.)		
KNIPHOFIA Pfitzeri (Flame Flower). July to October. Orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	20 00
LATHYRUS latifolius. (Climbing Hardy Pea)	2 50	15 00
LAVENDULA vera (Lavender)	3 50	20 00
LINUM perenne (Flax). Blue. All Summer. 18 in.	2 50	15 00
LYCHNIS alpina. Pink. Dwarf	2 50	
L. chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). July to September. Vermilion. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	15 00
L. coronaria (Rose Campion). June and July. Crimson. 1½ to 2 ft	3 50	20 00
L. viscaria, var. splendens. June and July. Pink. 15 in.	3 50	1 5 00

LUPINUS (Lupine). Pink, white and blue. May and June.	Per 10 \$3 50	Per 100 \$20 00
MONARDA didyma (Oswego Beebalm). July and August. Scarlet. 2½ ft	2 50	15 00
MYOSOTIS scorpioides (Forget-me-not). May and June. Light blue. Spreading	2 50	15 00
NIEREMBERGIA rivularis (Dwarf Alpine Plant). Large creamy-white cup-shaped flowers. June till September	3 50	25 00
OENOTHERA missouriensis (Ozark Sundrops). June and July. Yellow. 1 ft	2 50	29 00
O. fruticosa, var. youngi. Young's Primrose. June. Lemon yellow. 1½ to 2 ft	2 50	15 00
PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). Evergreen. May and June. White.		
Field grown	1 50	10 00
PAPAVER bractatum. May and June	2 50	
P. orientalis (Poppy). From pots	5 00	25 00
P. orientalis. Mrs. Perry	5 00	25 00
P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Scarlet, White Yellow	2 50	15 00
PENTSTEMON barbatus (Beard-tongue). July. Scarlet. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	15 00
P. torreyi. Brilliant scarlet. 3 to 4 ft	2 50	15 00
PEONIES—Special list—pages 104 and 105.		
PHLOX paniculata. Special list—page 106.		
P. amæna. May. Bright pink. 3 to 4 in	2 50	15 00
P. divaricata (Wild Sweet William). May and June. Lavender. 1 ft	2 50	15 00
P. subulata rosea (Mountain Pink). May and June. Rose. Creeping	2 50	15 00
P. subulata, var. alba. May and June. White. Creeping	2 50	15 00
P. subulata, var. lilacina. May. Lilac. Creeping	2 50	15 00
P. subulata vivid. Bright rose	4 00	35 00
PHYSOSTEGIA grandiflora. Mid-summer. Mauve. 1½ to 2 ft	2 50	15 0 0
P. virginiana (False Dragonhead). August. Deep rose. 3 ft	2 50	15 00

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloon Flower). July to October. Blue	Per 10 \$2 50	
P. grandiflorum album. White	2 50	
PLUMBAGO. (See Ceratostigma.)		
POLYMONIUM cœruleum (Jacobs Ladder). Blue. May and June	2 50	Per 100 \$15 00
PRIMULA veris Invincible. May. Yellow. 1 ft	2 50	15 00
PYRETHRUM hybridum pl. (Feverfew). June and July. White Pink, Red. 1½ to 2 ft	2 50	
P. roseum. Mixed colors. 1½ to 2 ft. June	2 50	15 00
RUDBECKIA laciniata. July to September. Yellow. 8 ft	2 50	15 00
R. purpurea (Purple Cone Flower). July to October. 3 ft.	2 50	15 00
SALVIA azura. Sky blue. August to September. 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	15 00
S. farinacea (Mealy cup Sage). Blue. July to October. All summer. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	15 00
S. pitcheri. August and September. Rich gentian blue. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	20 00
SANTOLINA Incana (Lavender Cotton). Deep yellow. July. 1 ft	2 50	15 00
SCABIOSA caucasica. Lavender. June to September. 1½ to 2 ft	3 50	18 00
S. japonica. July to September. Lavender. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
SEDUM album (Stonecrop). White. 6 in	2 50	15 00
S. acre (Golden Moss). May and June. Yellow. Spreading	2 50	15 00
S. sieboldi. August and September. Pink. 6 to 8 in.	2 50	15 00
S. spectabile (Brilliant Stonecrop). September and October. Rose. 12 to 15 in	2 50	20 00
S. spectabilis var. brilliant. Amaranth-red	2 5 0	20 00
S. telephoides. July and August. Pink. 1 ft	2 50	20 00
SEMPERVIVUM. For the Rockery or Wall garden it is one of the most effective plants that can be used. Our offering is unusual as to varieties. Potted Plants in varieties: fimbriatum, glaucum, globiferm, gnaphlinum	3 50	25 00
SILENE schafta (Catch Fly). Summer. Rose	3 50	

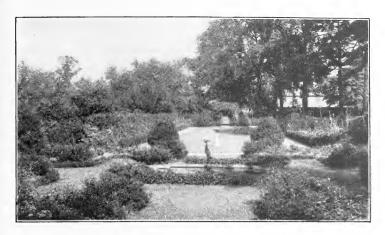
SPIRAEA aruncus (Aruncus Sylvester) (Goat's Beard). June and July. White. 4 to 5 ft	Per \$3		Per 100 \$18 00
S. filipendula. July. White. 1½ ft	3	50	18 0 0
S. ulmaria fl. pl. June and July. White. 3 ft	3	50	18 00
STACHYS lanata. July. Pink. 1 ft	. 2	50	20 00
STOKESIA laevis (cyanea) (Stokesia). July to October. Lavender. 1½ ft	2	50	15 00
THALICTRUM aquilegifolia (Meadow rue). White. June to July. 3 ft	2	50	15 00
T. claucum (Dusty Meadow Rose). Yellow. June. 2 ft	2	50	15 00
THERMOPSIS carolina. Yellow, June. 3 to 4 ft	2	50	15 00
T. glaucum. Bronzy yellow. June. 2 ft	2	50	15 00
T. dipterocarpum. Violet mauve. Yellow stamens. 4 ft	3	50	20 0 0
THYMUS montanus coccinea. May. Bright red	2	50	15 00
TRADESCANTIA virginiana (Spiderwort). June to October. Purple. 2 ft	2	50	15 00
TROLLIUS europaeus (Globe Flower). Bright yellow. May to August. 1 to 2 ft	2	50	15 00
TUNICA saxifraga (Tunica Flowers). All summer Light Pink.	2	50	15 00
VALERIANA rubra (Valerian). Showy red blossoms. June to October. 2 ft	3	50	
VERONICA longifolia, var. subsessilis. August to November. Deep blue. 1½ to 2 ft	2	5 0	15 00
V. repens. Light blue; for rock work	2	50	18 00
V. rupestris (Rock Speedwell). June and July. Blue. Spreading	2	50	18 00
V. spicata. June to September. Bright blue. 1½ ft	2	5 0	18 00
V. spicata rosea. Delicate pink	2	50	18 00
V. virginica. August to September. White. 4 ft.	2	50	15 00
VINCA minor (Periwinkle). May, Bright blue. Spreading	2	50	15 00



HARDY FERNS

50c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$25.00 per 100

- ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). 1 to 2 ft. Moist, shaded positions.
- ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). 1 to 2 ft. Evergreen. Dry or moist soils in shady places.
- A. Felix-mas (Male Fern). 2 ft. Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
- A. Goldianum. 2 to 4 ft. Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
- A. marginale. Evergreen. 1 to 2 ft. Shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
- ASPLENIUM Filix-formina (Lady Fern). 2 to 3 ft. Open or shaded positions, in moist or dry soils.
- BOTRYCHIUM virginianum (Moonwort). 6 to 12 in. Shaded positions, moist or dry soils.
- DICKSONIA punctilobula (Boulder Fern). 2 to 3 ft. For open positions; forms large plantations.
- ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 to 2 ft. For open planting and wet soils.
- O. Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). 2 to 4 ft. For open positions, dry or moist soils.
- OSMUNDA gracilis (Flowering Fern). 2 to 4 ft. Open or shaded positions, and moist soils.
- O. Claytoniana. 2 to 5 ft. For open plantings, dry or moist soils.
- O. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 2 to 5 ft. For open or shaded positions, in wet soils.
- O. Regalis (Royal Fern). Wet positions. Sun or shade. 2 to 3 ft. PHEGOPTERIS hexagonoptera. For shade. 1 ft.
- POLYPODIUM vulgare (Polybody). For rock work, 4 to 10 in. WOODSIA obtusa. 6 to 12 in. Shady places, in moist soil.
- WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Chain Fern). 1 ft. Open or shaded positions, in moist soils.



FLOWER GARDEN-ALDEN PARK MANOR.

EVERGREENS within a garden. They make a delightful background for the rich coloring in the flower borders. The enclosing hedge is of Hemlock; the beds are edged with Box, and Specimen Box Bush mark important corners. The pool is bordered with Prostrate Junipers (J. sabina tamariscifolia).

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

When frost has browned the other flowers of the garden, these hardy plants burst forth in a profusion of bloom, in colors which seem to catch the most delicate tints and shades of bronzing leaf and gorgeous Autumn sunset, while some foretell the purest white of coming snow, and pink of purpling shadows.

Planted in the hardy garden, border or lawn at edge of shrubbery, they will yield a wealth of bright flowers in late Autumn, and fill the house with cut flowers.

50c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$15.00 per 100

Adele No. 28-Deep bronze.

Allentown No. 253-Bronze yellow.

Blushing Bride No. 257-Clear pink.

Dupont D. Levue No. 166-Orange.

Inga No. 3-Dark red.

Jessie Patterson No. 38-Rose.

Marie Pollitte-Rose, Semi-double.

Regulus No. 226-Cinnamon.

Rodell—Yellow.

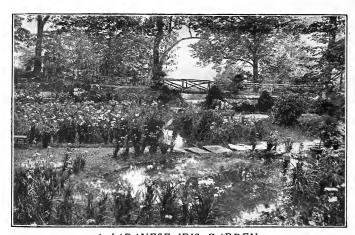
Ruth Cummings-Early. Terra cotta. Single.

Seeur Melaine-Pure White.

Wm. Sabey No. 240—Canary yellow.

W. M. Westlake No. 241-Golden yellow; reddish tint.

102 IRIS



A JAPANESE IRIS GARDEN.

A Very Satisfactory Way to Utilize an Old Pond Bed or Bog

JAPANESE IRIS (Iris kaempferi)

75c. each; \$4.00 per 10 OF ONE VARIETY \$35.00 per 100 in not less than 10 of a Variety

Of all the Iris family none equal the Japanese. The large blooms, carried well above the foliage, are gorgeous in their coloring, which ranges from purest white to deep purples, indigo blues and mahogany red, between which there is a wonderful array of tints and mottlings. To see our collection a visit to Andorra in June is worth while; or, better, buy a full set.

Gold Bound No. 18. White.

Mahogany No. 26. Deep, velvety, mahogany red.

Oriole No. 32. Purple amaranth.

Prince Camille de Rohan No. 37. Rich reddish-purple, indigo shadings.

Princess Clothilde No. 36. Ash gray blushed with purple.

Pyramid No. 38. Deep violet-purple veined with white.

Robert Craig No. 41. French gray, base of petals tinted with violet.

Shadow No. 42. Deep blue shading to indigo.

Snow Bound No. 54. White.

Vesta No. 48. Reddish-purple.

Victor No. 49. Porcelain veined with blue.

Zenobia No. 52. Light ground suffused with reddish purple.

IRIS SPECIES OF MERIT		
50c EACH	Per 10	Per 100
IRIS atroviolacea. May. Dark violet. 2 to 21/2 ft.	\$2 50	\$ 20 0 0
I. cristata. April and May. Light blue. 6 in	2 50	1 5 00
I. pallida (dalmatica). June. Light blue. 3 ft	3 50	
I. pallida (Queen of May). May. Rosy lilac	3 50	
I. pallida (speciosa). June. Indigo-blue. 3 ft	3 5 0	
I. pseudacorus. June. Yellow. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	20 00
I. siberica. May and June. Bright blue. 1½ ft.	2 50	15 00
I. siberica alba. May and June. White. 11/2 ft	3 50	20 00
I. siberica, var. orientalis. May. Deep blue. 1½ ft.	2 50	15 00
I. siberica, var. sanguinea. May. Red. 1½ ft	2 50	15 00
I. siberica. Snow Queen. May. White. 1½ ft.	2 5 0	15 00
IRIS GERMANCA.		

50c each; \$2.50 per 10 of one variety; \$15.00 per 100 in not less than 10 of a variety

Bossuet No. 265. Tall; standard petals, purplish bronze; fall petals, purple.

Celeste No. 273. Beautiful satiny blue.

Cengalti No. 251. Standard petals light blue, veined with dark blue; fall petals veined and purple tinted.

Clarissima No. 266. Standard petals pale yellow; fall petals deep purplish maroon.

Cordelia No. 252. Standard petals pale blue; fall petals rosy pink.

Delicata No. 267. Tall; standards yellow tinted; falls dashed with purple.

Edina No. 253. Clear satin blue, marked with dark blue.

Eytheria No. 254. Tall; a very light purple tinted variety, veined with purple; very delicate.

Gazelle No. 256. Standard petals white, heavily frilled with clear blue; fall petals white, edged blue.

Hortense No. 257. Tall; light yellow, tinted with brown veins. One of the lightest varieties.

Hugh Block No. 270. Standards yellow; falls bronze.

La Tristesse No. 271. Standard petals dull yellow bronze; fall petals veined with maroon, dashed with purple.

Lohengrin. Cattleya-rose.

Mad. Chereau No. 256. White frilled with clear blue.

Mexicana No. 274. Dwarf. Standards yellow; falls purple veined.

Mother of Pearl. Creamy bluish-lavender. (75c ea.; \$5.00 per ten.)

Penelope No. 260. Light bluish white, veined with violet; a striking and distinct variety.

Thorbecke No. 263. Delicate sulphur yellow.

 $Walneriana\ No.\ 277.$ Standard petals deep lavender blue; fall petals clear bright blue.



Rich in Form and Color, the Peony is a Fine Cut Flower

PAEONIA—PEONIES

DOUBLE PEONIES Each Per 10 Adlae Adamson. No. 352. Flesh rose...... \$0 75 \$5 00 Ambrose Verschaffelt. No. 325. Purple-crimson, very full flagrant flower 1 00 7 50 Arthemise. No. 313. Rose pink..... 75 5 00 Brennus. No. 337. Crimson, semi-double 75 5 00 Comte de Diesbach. No. 464. Purplish-crimson 75 Duchesse de Nemours. No. 458. Sulphur-white with greenish reflex fading to pure white. 1 50 10 00 Duchess D. Thebas. No. 363. Flesh white guard petals; centre creamy yellow. 1 00 7 50 Duke of Wellington. Sulphur-white 75 5 00 Festiva Maxima. Paper-white, crimson flaked.... 5 00 75 Fulgidi. No. 311. Crimson purple; double 75 5 00 Gloire de Douai. No. 456. Purplish scarlet.... 75 Lady Bramwell. No. 305. Silvery rose, good size and substance, prolific bloom 1 00 Lady Winborne (Kelway) No. 416. Fine pearly blush pink 1 50 10 00 Louis D'Estree No. 477. Deep rosy-pink. grant 75 5 00 Louis Van Houtte. No. 516 (Calot). Bright pur ple-cherry, large, globular, full, fragrant-

75

superb, late

Mme. Bollet. No. 312. Flesh rose with white reflex	Per 10 \$1 50	Per 100 \$10 00
Mme. Chaumy. No. 329. Satiny rose, center flesh	7 5	6 00
Mad. Courante. No. 316. Rich flesh color	1 00	7 50
Mme. Coste. No. 348. Guard petals soft pink: tufted center, tinted glossy sulphur-white	1 50	10 00
Mad. Ducel. No. 328. Salmon rose. Dwarf early	1 00	7 50
Faust. No. 330. Flesh	75	5 00
Miss Salway. No. 433. Sulphur-white	2 50	20 00
Mme. Lebon. No. 331. Bright cherry-red with sating tint, enormous flower	75	5 00
Mme. Vilmorin. No. 343. Guard petals blush, center peach blush flaked with crimson	75	
AF 1 TT 111 AT DOM TIGHT - 41.	75	5 00
Marie Houillon. No. 324. Light satiny rose	10	9 00
Modeste Guerin. No. 324. Light satiny rose Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet	75	5 00
Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full	, -	
Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet	75	5 00
Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet	75 1 50	5 00 12 50
Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet	75 1 50 75	5 00 12 50 5 00
Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet	75 1 50 75 1 50	5 00 12 50 5 00 12 50
Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet	75 1 50 75 1 50 75	5 00 12 50 5 00 12 50 5 00
Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet Octave Demay. No. 314. Soft flesh pink Paul Verdieri. No. 319. Dark crimson Prince Imperial. No. 322. Purplish scarlet Rubra Triumphans. No. 484. Dark purplish crimson. Semi double-mixed Saturnalia. No. 323. Lilac rose, silvery tinted	75 1 50 75 1 50 75 75	5 00 12 50 5 00 12 50 5 00 5 00 5 00
Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet Octave Demay. No. 314. Soft flesh pink Paul Verdieri. No. 319. Dark crimson. Prince Imperial. No. 322. Purplish scarlet Rubra Triumphans. No. 484. Dark purplish crimson. Semi double-mixed Saturnalia. No. 323. Lilac rose, silvery tinted Siidonie. No. 327. Lilac-rose	75 1 50 75 1 50 75 75 75	5 00 12 50 5 00 12 50 5 00 5 00 5 00

SINGLE PEONIES

The single varieties have been much neglected in favor of the double sorts, but they are quite as showy, especially for massing in the shrubbery borders, holding their blooms well above the foliage, giving flowers of delicate texture and color.

Each Per 10

	Each	Per	10
Amiable. No. 415. Delicate rose-pink	\$ 0 7 5	\$5	00
Comus. No. 401. Light purple	75	5	00
Eclat. No. 400. Purple. Wide petals	75	5	00
Josephine. No. 397. Bright rose	75	5	00
Lucrinus. No. 395. Rich crimson. Tall grower	75	5	00
Mardonius. Bright crimson. Dwarf grower	75	5	00
Medusa. No. 432. Rosy lilac	75	5	00

PHLOX

PHLOX PANICULATA—HYBRID PERENNIAL PHLOX

A succession of flowers of greatest beauty from early July until frost, in softest tones of pink and rose, salmon, mauve and silvery white in great panicled blooms, will brighten the hardy border of mixed varieties of Phlox. Easy of culture, and perfectly hardy, the plants can be used at the edge of shrub border or in the garden, spaced about eighteen inches apart.

Assortment in Mixed Colors of Our Selection \$10.00 per 100

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES

50c each; \$2.00 per 10 of a variety; \$15.00 per 100, not less than
10 of a variety at the 10 rate

Anna Cook. Soft lilac pink.

Argon. Salmon rose. Early. Dwarf.

Beacon. Cherry red.

B. Comte. No. 142. Intense purple-crimson. 35c. each;

Brantome. Grosseile red, violet centre.

Candeur. Pure white. Dwarf.

Caran d'Ache. No. 109. Dwarf, early. Rosy-crimson.

Champs-Elysees. No. 110. Intense rich purple-crimson.

Eclaireur. No. 114. Tall, early. Crimson-purple, rosy-white centre.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink, light shadings, dark eye.

Frau. Buchner. Dwarf. Pure white.

General Chanzy. No. 117. Very bright dark salmon.

Girondin. Dark carmine rose.

Henri Murger. No. 119. Large, pure white; large carmine centre; very fine.

Independence. No. 120. White.

La Fue de Monde. No. 127. Flame color.

La Vague. Clear silvery rose.

Miss Lingard. No. 149. Tall, early; fine, free flowering, white

Montgnard. Dark red, purple eye.

Mrs. Wm. Jenkins. White.

Ornament. No. 134. Early. Clear rose.

Pantheon. No. 135. Rose.

Prof. Schlieman. Bright lilac rose. Late.

Prof. Virchow. Carmine, overlaid with orange-scarlet.

R. P. Struthers. Bright, rosy-carmine, claret-red eye.

Rynstrom. Pink.

Thor. Deep salmon pink, with scarlet glow.

Widar. Reddish-violet. White centre.

INSECTICIDES

All prices are subject to change without notice.

Sunoco Spray Oil

A heavy oil which readily gives a permanent and uniform emulsion when mixed with water. For all scale insects, mealy bugs, woolly aphids, mix at strength of one part oil to twenty parts of water (1 qt. to 5 gallons). This also kills the eggs and prevents Summer infestations of red spider, aphids and many other insects. January, February and March are favorable months for this treatment, but the late Fall, just after the leaves drop, is just as good. It is also used as a Summer spray and as a spreader for Bordeaux, lead arsenate or nicotine sulphate. Do not use with lime sulphur.

PRICES:	½ gallon cans@	\$0.85
	1 gallon cans@	1.50
	5 gallon cans@	5.75
	15 gallon drums@	.70 per gallon
	30 gallon drums@	.60 per gallon
	50 gallon drums@	.50 per gallon

COATED ARSENATE OF LEAD. Patented. A thorough protection against JAPANESE BEETLES. One thorough spraying will protect the foliage during the Beetle season. Coated Arsenate of Lead has great sticking qualities, one spraying will be sufficient protection during the season. Use at the rate of five (5) pounds to fifty (50) gallons of water, or, one-half (½) pound to five (5) gallons.

PRICES:	1	lb.	jar @ \$0.60
	21/2	lb.	jar @ 1.10
	25	lb.	package @ 6.25
]	100	lb.	package @ 17.00

Place your orders now for next Spring's delivery as the demand will be heavy.

LEAD ARSENATE. A powder. An internal poison for destruction of leaf-chewing insects and fruit feeders, such as codling moth, curculio, bag worms, walnut caterpillars, tent caterpillars, tussock moth, potato bugs and many others. Use 2 to 3 lbs. per fifty gallons of water.

PRICES:	4 lb.	bags@	\$1.50
	48 lb.	cartons@	14.00

BORDEAUX-LEAD ARSENATE combination. A powder. The insecticidal and fungicidal properties of these two materials, as previously described, are brought together in this useful combination. Use 3 to 6 lbs. to 50 gallons of water.

PRICE: 5 lbs.	 \$2.25

PARADICHLOROBENZENE (P. T. B.). Small crystals. Apply these about base of trees for control of borers in peach and cherry (not apple). Use from ½ to 1 ounce per tree. It may be used with perfect safety on very young (2-year-old trees) if raked from about trunk at end of three weeks. Directions on cans.

PRICES:	5	lbs.	 \$1.75
	10	lbs.	 3.50
	25	lbs.	 7.50
	50	lbs.	 14.50
	100	lbs.	 28.00

NICOTINE SULPHATE (40%). A liquid. Aphids and all kinds of soft-bodied insects and some midges and some larvæ which do not come in this category are most effectively destroyed by this contact poison when used one part to 800 of water (1 or 2 teaspoonfuls per gallon). Makes a fine combination with Sunco Spray Oil for control of box leaf miner and lace bugs. Roses, chrysanthemums, nasturtiums and other flowers should be sprayed with it regularly throughout the Summer. Full directions on can.

PRICES:	$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.	can	 \$1.25
	2	lb.	can	 3.50
	10	lb.	can	 13.50

FERTILIZERS

FINE GROUND RAW BONE. For lawns apply 1000 lbs. per acre.

PRICES:	Bag of 200 lbs	\$7.50
	Per ton (2000 lbs.)@	65.00

F. & I. TOBACCO. Fine ground, excellent as a grass fertilizer.

PRICES:	Bag of 100 lbs@	\$4.50
	Per ton (2000 lbs.)	45.00

PEAT (Holland Peat). This is very finely ground. Excellent for potted plants or for Azalias, Rhododendrons and similar plants.

WHITE ROSE PLANT FOOD. A plant food which furnishes in correct proportions and available form, the three necessary elements which sustain the plant in all stages of its growth—potash, phosphorus and nitrogen. For grasses, flowers, vegetables, shrubbery, roses. Fine for lawns and golf greens. One pound treats 50 square feet of lawn. Full directions with each package.

\$2.50	bag@	lb.	25	\$0.25	can@	lb.	1
4.00	bag@	lb.	50	.75	can@	lb.	5
6.50	hag	1h	100	1 25	can @	1h	10

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Introduction: Many of our customers, after the receipt of goods, write or telephone us for some suggestions for the proper planting of the material in hand, and in order that the proper information may be at hand so that the stock can be promptly and properly cared for, we have written the following brief but complete instructions, which if followed will insure satisfactory results.

The Whole Subject of Successful Planting

may be briefly summed up as follows: Use Andorra-grown Trees, Shrubs and Plants; a well-drained hole larger than the spread of the roots; good soil, broken roots carefully trimmed and the top branches shortened in; soil packed so that the tree stands quite firm; a heavy mulching as soon as the planting is completed; careful watering during the first season, and thorough cultivation afterward.

On Arrival of the Shipment the bales or cases should be opened at once (except in freezing weather, when they should be placed in a cellar or other protected place to thaw out before unpacking), and if the stock cannot be planted at once it should be "heeled-in," taking care to protect the roots from the sun and winds. To do this, select for a heeling-in ground a location where there is good drainage; dig a trench from 1½ to 2 feet in depth and of sufficient width to accommodate the roots without bending them. In this trench set the trees close together, covering the roots carefully and thoroughly with soil, taking care that it is well worked in about them so as not to leave vacant spaces; then mound the soil along the line of trench, so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is of special importance where the trees are to remain heeled-in any length of time.

Preparing to Plant. The most important point is the preparation of the hole; this should be dug at least a foot or two wider than the spread of roots of the tree to be planted, a very large specimen, when it should be proportionately deeper, and in the bottom of the hole the soil should be well loosened. Where the soil is not good, a much larger excavation should be made, and refilled with first-class soil. Should the planting space be in a clayey soil, the bottom of the hole should be thoroughly loosened, if possible, digging or blasting entirely through the clay; if not, then dig deep enough to fill in with stone or other loose material to provide proper drainage, which is most important.

Kind of Soil. A frequent question is "what kind of soil to use and with what to enrich it." Just here we would emphasize the fact that too much care cannot be taken with the preparations for planting. It is absolutely necessary that the tree be given an abundance of good soil if one would attain satisfactory

results. The best is that stripped from an old meadow, where the sod and topsoil can be taken together. It is always advisable, where much planting is done, to have a compost heap prepared the season previous by putting soil and manure in alternate layers, and turning the pile two or three times in the season to thoroughly mix them and prevent the manure burning out. When either of these kinds of soil is not procurable, old thoroughly rotted manure can be mixed with the soil for planting, but in no case should fresh manure or patent fertilizers be used.

When Setting the Tree

take care that all broken portions of the roots are cut off in a clean, careful manner, cutting from the under side upward and using a pruning knife in preference to shears; than spread the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibers are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good, fine soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots, so that no spaces remain unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deep. The tree will generally show by the soil mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set more than two or three inches deeper. As the soil is filled in by layers, it should be carefully and firmly packed until the hole is filled to within an inch or two of the top. If it is dry weather the watering should now be done, and then the last of the soil spread without packing it. This loose top soil will act as a mulch and help to retain the moisture.

As soon as the hole is filled and the tree has been After Planting. properly and firmly set, spread over the surface a layer 3 to 4 inches thick of either old or fresh manure, to extend a foot or two beyond the line of the newly-filled hole. This mulching is important, as it will shade the ground and help to hold the moisture, and moisture is, after careful planting, the most important aid to insure success. It should be borne in mind that when a tree is transplanted, no matter how carefully the work is done, it is impossible to take up the entire root system, and therefore, before it is able to care for itself, new roots must be formed to take hold of the soil. In the meantime the moisture is being continually evaporated from the trunk and branches by the action of the wind and sun, and this must be balanced by an artificial supply. During the dry spells and hot weather of the following season, the soil around the base of the tree, for a space wider than the hole, should be frequently watered, but not sufficient to make the ground soggy, and when possible the foliage should be sprayed.

Proper Pruning. As it is imposible to transplant a tree without affecting the root system, it is important, in order to balance the supply and to help avoid excessive evaporation, that the top of the tree should be cut back. The amount of cutting depends entirely on the amount of fibrous root carried by the tree, although hard-wooded varieties usually require harder cutting than soft woods. It is a good rule to remove about three-fourths of last year's growth from all the branches; and in doing this use a sharp knife, making a perfectly clean cut, and taking off the branch or part

of branch either at a fork or close to a strong bud. Be very careful not to leave stumps, as they invariably die back and create decay. The best time for pruning is when the trees are set out, and if they are large it will be found advisable to cut them before they are planted; but in every case be careful to preserve the natural form of the tree, and do not cut back into old heavy wood that does not show buds.

Shrubbery will, as a rule, stand considerable pruning when set This must be determined by the shape of the out. plant, the amount of growing roots it carries, and the season at which it is to bloom. If lilacs and forsythias are planted in the Spring or Fall, and pruned severely, the next season's flowers will be lost, as they make their flowering buds on the old wood; and in case of shrubs of similar habit the pruning should be moderate, or if the plants are sufficiently robust the pruning should be left until the flower is past, and then done before the new growth commences, so that they will set their bloom for the following year. On the other hand, shrubs like Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, which make their bloom on the growth of the current year, should be cut back severely in the early Spring, after the danger of hard freezing is past, as severe pruning induces new growth, and hence a greater abundance of bloom. Shrubbery pruning should be done with a knife, not with hedge shears, and, as a rule, just after the plants have flowered; but in some cases this would prevent the showy fruits and seeds in the Autumn. It is almost impossible to give general directions for pruning shrubbery and to those who wish more information we shall be glad to recommend books which treat the subject very fully.

Planting Perennials. The first thing to be considered is the proper preparation of the soil. The beds, enriched with well-rotted manure, should be dug deep, especially if there is a clay bottom, which should be broken through to give the bed proper drainage and permit deep rooting of the plants, so that they will withstand the drought of Summer. If planted in dry weather, they should be well watered, and throughout the Summer the surface of the beds thoroughly cultivated to keep down the weeds and conserve the moisture. All plants having weak stems should be staked to keep them in their natural position, and as soon as the individual flowers are passed they should be cut off to allow the strength of the plant to go toward forming other flowers instead of seed. This will prolong the period of the bloom. In the Fall cut all plants, except those which are evergreen, to within six inches of the ground, and cover the beds with long manure. In the Spring the long, strawy part of the manure should be removed and the short litter that remains be forked into the beds, to enrich them and aid the soil to retain moisture. A garden-fork should be used in working the beds after planting.

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